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Official Directory.

[illegible]

Lodge Directory.

[illegible]

Churches.

[illegible]

Professional Cards.

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Stone & Sturgeon, Attorneys at Law. Offices [illegible] Bradford, Pa.

J. W. Houton, Attorney and Counselor. Office over [illegible] Hamlin's Banking Office, Smethport, Pa.

Geo. A. Berry, Attorney at Law, [illegible] Bradford, Pa.

Hamlin & Forrest, Law and Land Office, Smethport, Pa. [illegible]

Sheridan Gorton, Attorney at Law and District Attorney of McKean County. Office in the Court House, Smethport, Pa.

L. L. Keenan, Attorney at Law. Office opposite [illegible] Smethport, Pa. All legal business [illegible]

M. H. Byles, Attorney and Counselor at Law. [illegible] Temple Building, Bradford.

Mullin & Mullin, Attorneys at Law. 15 Main Street, Bradford, Pa.

J. H. Mayo, Attorney at Law. Office in Odd Fellows [illegible] over the Post Office, Smethport, Pa.

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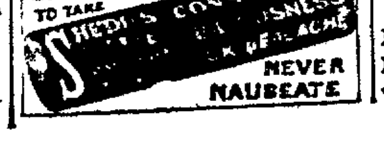
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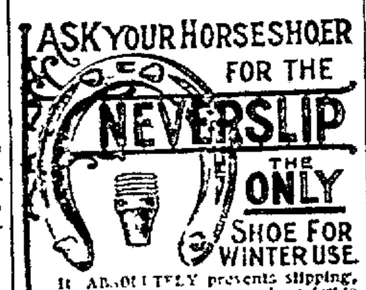
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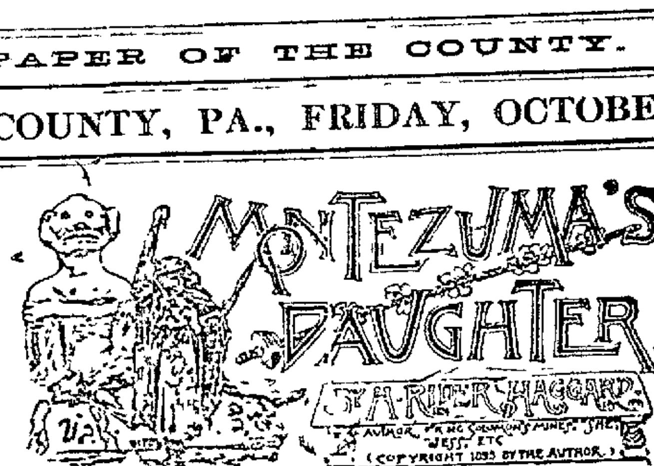


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[CONTINUED.]

"Merciful enough to such pestilent rebels and heathens," he answered, sneering. "Surrender your city without condition and the viceroy in his clemency will accept the surrender. Nevertheless, lest you should say afterward that faith has been broken with you, be it known to you that you shall not go unpunished for your many crimes. This is the punishment that shall be fulfilled on you. All those who had part or parcel in the devilish murder of that holy saint, Father Pedro, shall be burned at the stake, and the eyes of all who beheld it shall be put out. Such of the Otomie as the judges may select shall be hanged publicly among them yourself, Cousin Wingfield, and more particularly the woman Otomie, daughter of Montezuma, the late king. For the rest, the dwellers in the City of Pines must surrender their wealth into the treasury of the viceroy, and they themselves, men, women and children, shall be distributed as slaves upon the estates of the Spanish settlers [illegible]

[illegible]

"It is well," said Otomie. "Now nothing remains for me except to seek death so glorious that it shall be sung of in after days. Husband, you have heard the answer of the council. Let the Spaniards hear it also."

So I went back to the wall, a white flag in my hand, and presently an envoy advanced from the Spanish camp to speak to me—not De Garcia, but another. I told him in few words that those who remained alive of the people of the Otomie would die beneath the ruins of their city like the children of Tenoctitlan before them, but that while they had a spear to throw and an arm to throw it they would never yield to the tender mercies of the Spaniard.

The envoy returned to the camp, and within an hour the attack began. Bringing up their pieces of ordnance, the Spaniards set them within little more than a hundred paces of the gates and began to batter us with iron shot at their leisure, for our spears and arrows could scarcely harm them at such a distance. Still we were not idle, for seeing that the wooden gates must soon be down we demolished houses on either side of them and filled up the roadway with stones and rubbish. At the rear of the heap thus formed I caused a great trench to be dug, which could not be passed by horsemen and ordnance till it was filled in again. All along the main street leading to the great square of the teocalli I threw up other barricades, protected in the front and rear by dikes cut through the roadway, and in case the Spaniards should try to turn our flank and force a passage through the narrow and tortuous lanes to the right and left I also barricaded the four entrances to the great square or market place.

Till nightfall the Spaniards bombarded the shattered remains of the gate and the earthworks behind them, doing no great damage beyond the killing of about a score of people by cannon shot and arquebus balls. But they attempted no assault that day. At length the darkness fell, and the fire ceased, but not so our labors. Most of the men must guard the gates and the weak spots in the walls, and therefore the building of the barricades was left chiefly to the women working under my commands and that of my captains. Otomie herself took a share in the toil, an example that was followed by every lady and indeed every woman in the city, and there were many of them, for the women outnumbered the men among the Otomie, and moreover not a few of them had been made widows on that same day.

It was a strange sight to see them in the glare of hundreds of torches split from the resin pine that gave its name to the city, as all night long they moved to and fro in lines, each of them staggering beneath the weight of a basket of earth or a heavy stone, or dug with wooden spades at the hard soil or labored at the pulling down of houses. They never complained, but worked on sullenly and despairingly. No groan or tear broke from them—no, not even from those whose husbands and sons had been hurled that morning from the precipices of the pass. They knew that resistance would be useless and that their doom was at hand, but no cry arose among them of surrender to the Spaniards. Those of them who spoke of the matter at all said, with Otomie, that it was better to die free than to live as slaves, but the most did not speak. The old and the young, mother, wife, widow and maid, they labored in silence, and the children labored at their sides.

Looking at them it came into my mind that these silent patient women were inspired by some common and desperate purpose that all knew of, but which none of them chose to tell.

"Will you work so hard for your masters, the Teules?" cried a man in bitter mockery as a line of them toiled past beneath their loads.

"Fool," answered their leader, a young and lovely lady of rank, "do the dead labor?"

"Nay," said this ill jester, "but such as you are kept for the Teules to kill, and your years of slavery will be many. Say how shall you escape them?"

"Fool," she answered again, "does fire die for lack of fuel only, and must every man live till age takes him? We shall escape them," and casting down the torch she carried she trod it into the earth with her sandal and went on with her load. Then I was sure that they had some purpose, though I did not guess how desperate it was, and I thought Otomie would tell me nothing.

[illegible] that night when we met by chance, "I have ill news for you."

"It must be bad indeed, husband, to be named in such an hour," she answered.

"De Garcia is among the foes."

"I know it, husband."

"How did you know it?"

"By the hate written in your eyes," she answered.

"It seems that his hour of triumph is at hand," I said.

"Nay, beloved, not his but yours. You shall triumph over De Garcia, but victory will cost you dear. I know it in my heart. [illegible] gate, for the Spaniards will soon be stirring."

As Otomie spoke I heard a trumpet blare without the walls. Hurrying to the gates by the first light of day, I could see that the Spaniards were mustering their forces for attack. They did not come at once, however, but waited till the sun was well up. Then they began to pour a furious fire upon us [illegible] and even the earthwork behind them. Suddenly the firing ceased and again a trumpet called. Now they charged us in column a thousand or more, the Tlascalans leading the van, followed by the Spanish force. In two minutes I, who waited them beyond the trench with some 100 warriors of the Otomie, saw their heads appear over the crest of the earthwork, and the fight began. Thrice we drove them back with our spears and arrows, but at [illegible] and poured into the dry ditch beyond.

Now we were forced to fly to the next earthwork, for we could not hope to fight so many in the open street, whither so soon as a passage had been made for their horses and ordnance the enemy followed us. Here the fight was renewed, and this barricade being very strong we held it for hard upon two hours with much loss to ourselves and to the Spanish force. Again we retreated and again we were assailed, and so the struggle went on throughout the livelong day. Every hour our numbers grew fewer and fewer and our arms fainter, but still we fought on desperately. At the last two barricades hundreds of the women of the Otomie fought by the sides of their husbands and their brothers.

The last earthwork was captured by the Spaniards just as the sun sank, and under the shadow of approaching darkness those of us that remained alive fled to the refuge which we had prepared under the teocalli, nor was there any further fighting during that night.

CHAPTER XXXII.

THE LAST SACRIFICE OF THE WOMEN OF THE OTOMIE.

Here in the courtyard of the teocalli by the light of burning houses, for as they advanced the Spanish fired the town, we mustered our array to find that there were left to us in all some 400 fighting men, together with a crowd of nearly 2,000 women and many children. Now, although this teocalli was not quite so lofty as that of the great temple of Mexico, its sides are steeper and everywhere faced with dressed stone, and the open face upon its summit was almost as great, measuring indeed more than a hundred paces every way. This area was paved with blocks of marble, and in its center stood the temple of the war god, where his statue still sat, although no worship had been offered to him for many years, the stone of sacrifice, the altar of fire and the storehouses of the priests. Moreover in front of the temple, and between it and the stone of sacrifice, was a deep cemented hole the size of a large room, which once had been used as a place for the safekeeping of grain in times of famine. This pit I had caused to be filled with water borne with great toil to the top of the pyramid, and in the temple itself I stored a great quantity of food, so that we had no cause to fear present death from thirst or famine.

But now we were face to face with a new trouble. Large as was the summit of the pyramid it would not give shelter to half our numbers, and if we desired to defend it some of the multitude herded round its base must seek refuge elsewhere. Calling the leaders of the people together, I put the matter before them in a few words, leaving them to decide what must be done. They in turn consulted among themselves, and at length gave me this answer: That it was agreed that all the wounded and aged there, together with most of the children, and with them any others who wished to go, should leave the teocalli that night, to find their way out of the city if they could, or if not to trust to the mercy of the Spaniards.

I said that it was well, for death was on every side, and it mattered little which way men turned to meet it. So they were sorted out, 1,500 or more of them, and at midnight the gates of the courtyard were thrown open, and they left. Oh, it was dreadful to see the farewells that took place in that hour! Here a daughter clung to the neck of her aged father, here husbands and wives bade each other a last farewell, here mothers kissed their little children, and on every side rose up the sounds of bitter agony, the agony of those who parted forever. I buried my face in my hands, wondering, as I had often wondered before, how a God whose name is Mercy can bear to look upon sights that break the hearts of sinful men to witness.

Presently I raised my eyes and spoke to Otomie, who was at my side, asking her if she would not send our son away with the others, passing him off as the child of common people. "Nay, husband," she answered, "it is better for him to die with us than to live as a slave of the Spaniards."

At length it was over, and the gates had shut behind the last of them. Soon we heard the distant challenge of the Spanish sentries as they perceived them, and the sounds of some shots, followed by cries.

"Doubtless the Tlascalans are massacring them," I said.

But it was not so. When a few had been killed, the leaders of the Spaniards found that they waged war upon an unarmed mob, made up for the most part of aged people, women and children, and their commander, Bernal Diaz, a merciful man if a rough one, ordered that the onslaught should cease. Indeed he did more, for when all the ablebodied men, together with such children as were sufficiently strong to bear the fatigues of travel, had been sorted out to be sold as slaves he suffered the rest of that melancholy company to depart whither they would. And so they went, though what became of them I do not know.

That night we spent in the courtyard of the teocalli, but before it was light I caused the women and children who remained with us, perhaps some 600 in all, for very few of the former who were unmarried, or who being married were still young and comely, had chosen to desert our refuge, to ascend the pyramid, guessing that the Spaniards would attack us at dawn. I stood however with the 300 fighting men that were left to me, a hundred or more having thrown themselves upon the mercy of the Spaniards, with the refugees, to await the Spanish onset under shelter of the walls of the courtyard. At dawn it began, and by mid day, do what we could to stay it, the wall was stormed, and leaving nearly a hundred dead and wounded behind me I was driven to the winding way that led to the summit of the pyramid. Here they assaulted us again, but the road was steep and narrow and their numbers gave them no great advantage on it, so that the end of it was that we beat them back with loss, and there was no more fighting that day.

The night which followed we spent upon the summit of the pyramid, and for my part I was so weary that after I had eaten I never slept more soundly. Next morning the struggle began anew, and this time with better success to the Spaniards. Inch by inch, under cover of the heavy fire from their arquebuses and pieces, they forced us upward and backward. All day long the fight continued upon the narrow road that wound from stage to stage of the pyramid. At length, as the sun sank, a company of our foes, their advance guard, with shouts of victory, emerged upon the flat summit and rushed toward the temple in its center. All this while the women had been watching, but now one of them sprang up crying with a loud voice:

"Seize them. They are but few."

Then with a fearful scream of rage the mob of women cast themselves upon the weary Spaniards and Tlascalans, bearing them down by the weight of their numbers. Many of them were slain indeed, but in the end the women conquered, and made their victims captive, fastening them with cords to the rings of copper that were set into the stones of the pavement, to which in former days those doomed to sacrifice had been secured. [illegible] numbers were so great that the priests feared lest they should escape. I and the soldiers with me watched this sight wondering; then I cried out:

"What, men of the Otomie, shall it be said that our women outdid us in courage?" and without further ado, followed by 100 or more of my companions, I rushed desperately down the steep and narrow path.

At the first corner we met the main array of Spaniards and their allies coming up slowly, for now they were sure of victory, and so great was the shock of our encounter that many of them were hurled over the edge of the path to roll down the steep sides of the pyramid. Seeing the fate of their comrades, those behind them halted, then began to retreat. Presently the weight of our rush struck them also, and they in turn pushed upon those below, till at length panic seized them, and with a great crying the long line of men that wound round and round the pyramid from its base almost to its summit sought their safety in flight. But some of them found none, for the rush of those above pressing with ever increasing force upon their friends below drove many to their deaths, since here on the pyramid there was nothing to cling to, and if once a man lost his foothold on the path his fall was broken only when his body reached the court beneath. Thus in a short minutes all that the Spaniards had won this day was lost again, for except the prisoners at its summit none of them remained alive upon the teocalli. Indeed so great a terror took them that, bearing with them their dead and wounded, they retreated under cover of the night to their camp without the walls of the courtyard.

Now weary but triumphant, we wended our way back toward the crest of the pyramid, but as I turned the corner of the second angle that was perhaps nearly 100 feet above the level of the ground a thought struck me, and I set those with me at a task. Loosening the blocks of stone that formed the edge of the roadway, we rolled them down the sides of the pyramid, and so labored on, removing layer upon layer of stone and of the earth beneath till where the path had been was nothing but a yawning gap 30 feet or more in width.

"Now," I said, surveying our handiwork by the light of the rising moon, "that Spaniard who would win our nest must find wings to fly with."

"Aye, Teule," answered one at my side; "but, say, what wings shall we find?"

"The wings of death," I said grimly and went on my upward way.

It was near midnight when I reached the temple, for the labor of levelling the road took many hours, and food had been sent to us from above. As I drew nigh I was amazed to hear the sound of solemn chanting, and still more was I amazed when I saw that the doors of the temple of Huitzel were open, and that the sacred fire which had not shone there for many years once more flared fiercely upon his altar. I stood there listening. Did my ears trick me, or did I hear the dreadful song of sacrifice? Nay, again its wild refrain rang out upon the silence:

> To Thee we sacrifice!
> Save us, O Huitzel,
> Huitzel, lord god!

I rushed forward, and turning the angle of the temple I found myself face to face with the past, for there, as in bygone years, were the pabas clad in their black robes, their long hair hanging about their shoulders, the dreadful knife of glass fixed in their girdles. There to the right of the stone of sacrifice were those destined to the god, and there being led toward it was the first victim, a Tlascalan prisoner, his limbs held by men clad in the dress of priests. Near him, arrayed in the scarlet robe of sacrifice, stood one of my own captains, who I remembered had once served as a priest of Tezcat before idolatry was forbidden in the City of Pines, and around were a wide circle of women that watched, and from whose lips swelled the awful chant.

Now I understood it all. In their last despair, maddened by the loss of fathers, husbands and children, by their cruel fate, and standing face to face with certain death, the fire of the old faith had burned up in their savage hearts. There was the temple, there were the stone and implements of sacrifice, and there to their hands were the victims taken in war. They would glut a last revenge, they would sacrifice to their fathers' gods as their fathers had done before them, and the victims should be taken from their own victorious foes. Aye, they must die, but at the least they must seek the mansions of the sun made holy by the blood of the accursed Teule.

I have said that it was the women who sang this chant and glared so fiercely upon the victims, but I have not yet told all the horror of what I saw, for in the forefront of their circle, clad in white robes, the necklet of great emeralds, Guatemoc's gift, flashing upon her breast, the plumes of royal green set in her hair, giving the time of the death chant with a little wand, stood Montezuma's daughter, Otomie, my wife. Never before had I seen her look so beautiful or so dreadful. It was not Otomie whom I saw, for where was the tender smile and where the gentle eyes? Here before me was a living vengeance wearing the shape of woman.

In an instant I guessed the truth, though I did not know it all. Otomie, although she was not of it, had ever favored the Christian faith. Otomie, who for years had never spoken of those dreadful rites except with anger, whose every act was love, and whose every word was kindness, was still in her soul an idolator and a savage. She had hidden this side of her heart from me well through all those years, perchance she herself had scarcely known its secret, for but twice had I seen anything of the buried fierceness of her blood. The first time was when Marina had brought her a certain robe in which she might escape from the camp of Cortes, and she had spoken to Marina of that robe, and the second when on the same day she had played her part to the Tlascalan and had struck him down with her own hand as he bent over me.

All this and much more passed through my mind in that brief moment, while Otomie marked the time of the death chant and the pabas dragged the Tlascalan to his doom.

The next I was at her side.

"What passes here?" I asked sternly.

Otomie looked on me with a cold wonder and with empty eyes, as though she did not know me.

"Go back, white man," she answered. "It is not lawful for strangers to mingle in our rites."

I stood bewildered, not knowing what to do, while the flame burned and the chant went up before the effigy of Huitzel, of the demon Huitzel awakened after many years of sleep.

Again and yet again the solemn chant arose, Otomie beating time with her little rod of ebony, and again, yet again, the cry of triumph rose to the silent stars.

Now I awoke from my dream, for as an evil dream it seemed to me, and drawing my sword I rushed toward the priest at the altar to cut him down. But though the men stood still the women were too quick for me. Before I could lift the sword, before I could even speak a word, they had sprung upon me, like the jaguars of their own forests, and like jaguars they hissed and growled into my ear:

"Get you gone, Teule," they said, "lest we stretch you on the stone with your brethren." And still hissing they pushed me thence.

I drew back and thought for awhile in the shadow of the temple. My eye fell upon the long line of victims awaiting their turn of sacrifice. They were thirty and one of them still alive, and of these five were Spaniards. I noted that the Spaniards were chained the last of all the line. It seemed that the murderers would keep them till the end of the feast, indeed I discovered that they were to be offered up at the rising of the sun. How could I save them? I wondered. My power was gone. The women could not be moved from their work of vengeance. They were mad with their sufferings. As well might a man try to snatch her prey from a puma robbed of her whelps as to turn them from their purpose. With the men it was otherwise, however; some of them mingled in the orgie, indeed, but more stood aloof watching with a fearful joy the spectacle in which they did not share. Near me was a man, a noble of the Otomie, of something more than my own age. He had always been my friend, and after me he commanded the warriors of the tribe. I went to him and said, "Friend, for the sake of the honor of your people, help me to end this."

"I cannot, Teule," he answered, "and beware how you meddle in the play, for none will stand by you. Now the women have power, and you see they use it. They are about to die, but before they die they will do as their fathers did, for their strait is sore, and though they have been put aside the old customs are not forgotten."

"At the least, can we not save those Teules?" I answered.

"Why should you wish to save the Teules? Will they save us some few days hence, when we are in their power?"

"Perhaps not," I said, "but if we must die let us die clean from this shame."

"What, then, do you wish me to do, Teule?"

"This. I would have you find some three or four men who are not fallen into this madness, and with them aid me to loose the Teules, for we cannot save the others. If this may be done, surely we can lower them with ropes from that point where the road is broken away down to the path beneath, and thus they may escape to their own people."

"I will try," he answered, shrugging his shoulders, "not from any tenderness toward the accursed Teules, whom I could well bear to see stretched upon the stone, but because it is your wish and for the sake of the friendship between us."

Then he went, and presently I saw several men place themselves, as though by chance, between the spot where the last of the line of Indian prisoners and the first of the Spaniards were made fast, in such fashion as to hide them from the sight of the maddened women, engrossed as they were in their orgies.

Now I crept up to the Spaniards. They were squatted upon the ground, bound by their hands and feet to the copper rings in the pavement. There they sat silently awaiting the dreadful doom, their faces gray with terror, and their eyes starting from their sockets.

"Hist!" I whispered in Spanish into the ear of the first, an old man whom I knew as one who had taken part in the war of Cortes. "Would you be saved?"

He looked up quickly and said in a hoarse voice:

"Who are you that talks of saving us? Who can save us from these she devils?"

"I am a Teule, a man of white blood and a Christian, and, alas that I must say it! the captain of this savage people. With the aid of some few men who are faithful to me, I purpose to cut your bonds, and afterward you shall see. Know, Spaniard, that I do this at great risk, for if we are caught it is a chance but that I myself shall have to suffer those things from which I hope to rescue you."

"Be assured, Teule," answered the Spaniard, "that if we should get safe away we shall not forget this service. Save our lives now, and the time may come when we shall pay you back with yours. But even if we are loosed, how can we cross the open space in this moonlight and escape the eyes of those furies?"

"You must trust to chance for that," I answered, and as I spoke fortune helped us strangely, for by now the Spaniards in their camp below had perceived what was going forward on the crest of the teocalli. A yell of horror arose from them, and instantly they opened fire upon us with their pieces and arquebuses, though, because of the shape of the pyramid and of their position beneath it, the storm of shot swept over us, doing little or no hurt; also a great company of them poured across the courtyard, hoping to storm the temple, for they did not know that the road had been broken away.

Now, though the rites of sacrifice never ceased, what with the roar of cannon, the shouts of rage and terror from the Spaniards, the hiss of musket balls and the crackling of flames from houses which they had fired to give them more light, and the sound of chanting, the turmoil and confusion grew so great as to render the carrying out of my purpose easier than I had hoped. By this time my friend, the captain of the Otomie, was at my side, and with him several men whom he could trust. Stooping down, with a few swift blows of a knife I cut the ropes which bound the Spaniards. Then we gathered ourselves into a knot, 12 of us or more, and in the center of the knot we set the five Spaniards. This done, I drew my sword and cried:

"The Teules storm the temple!" which was true, for already their long line was rushing up the winding path. "The Teules storm the temple! I go to stop them," and straightway we sped across the open space.

None saw us, or, if they saw us, none hindered us, for all the company were intent upon the consummation of a fresh sacrifice. Meanwhile the tumult was such, as I afterward discovered, that we were scarcely noticed. Two minutes [illegible] and our feet were set upon the [illegible] way, and now I breathed again, for we were beyond the sight of the women. On we rushed swiftly as the cramped limbs of the Spaniards would carry them, till presently we reached that angle in the path where the breach began. The attacking Spaniards had already come to the farther side of the gap, for though we could not see them we could hear their cries of rage and despair as they halted helplessly and understood that their comrades were beyond their aid.

"Now we are sped," said the Spaniard with whom I had spoken. "The road is gone, and it must be certain death to try the side of the pyramid."

"Not so," I answered. "Some 30 feet below the path still runs, and one by one we will lower you to it with this rope."

Then we set to work. Making the cord fast beneath the arms of a soldier, we let him down gently till he came to the path and was received there by his comrades as a man returning from the dead. The last to be lowered was that Spaniard with whom I had spoken.

"Farewell," he said, "and may the blessing of God be on you for this act of mercy, renegade though you are. Say, now, will you not come with us? I [illegible] my life and honor in pledge for your safety. You tell me that you are still a Christian man. Is that a place for Christians?" and he pointed upward.

"No, indeed," I answered, "but still I cannot come, for my wife and son are there, and I must return to die with them if need be. If you bear me any gratitude, strive in return to save their lives, since for my own I care but little."

"That I will," he said, and I let him down among his friends, whom he reached in safety.

Now we returned to the temple, giving it out that the Spaniards were in retreat, having failed to cross the breach in the roadway. Here before the temple the orgie still went on. But two Indians remained alive, and the priests of sacrifice grew weary.

"Where are the Teules?" cried a voice. "Swift, strip them for the altar."

But the Teules were gone, nor, search where they would, could they find them.

"Their God has taken them beneath his wing," I said, speaking from the shadow and in a feigned voice. "Huitzel cannot prevail before the God of the Teules."

Then I slipped aside, so that none knew that it was I who had spoken, but the cry was caught up and echoed far and wide.

"The God of the Christians has hidden them beneath his wing. Let us make merry with those whom he rejects," said the cry, and the last of the captives were dragged away.

Now I thought that all was finished, but this was not so. I have spoken of the secret purpose which I had read in the sullen eyes of the Indian women as they labored at the barricades, and I was about to see its execution. Madness still burned in the hearts of these women. They had accomplished their sacrifice, but their festival was still to come. They drew themselves away to the farther side of the pyramid, and, heedless of the shots which now and again pierced the breast of one of them—for here they were exposed to the Spanish fire—remained awhile in preparation. With them went the priests of sacrifice, but now, as before, the rest of the men stood in sullen groups, watching what befell, but lifting no hand or voice to hinder its hellishness.

One woman did not go with them, and that woman was Otomie, my wife.

She stood by the stone of sacrifice, a piteous sight to see, for her frenzy, or rather her madness, had outworn itself, and she was as she had ever been. There stood Otomie, gazing with wide and horror stricken eyes now at the tokens of this unholy rite and now at her own hands, as though she thought to see them red, and shuddered at the thought. I drew near to her and touched her on the shoulder. She turned swiftly, gasping:

"Husband, husband!"

"It is I," I answered, "but call me husband no more."

"Oh, what have I done!" she wailed and fell senseless in my arms.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

A FAIR SAMPLE.

The principal result of the tariff agitation was the closing down of the majority of the places of employment. Now that the agitation is over, unless the Democrats succeed in maintaining control of the government, the owners of manufacturing establishments are looking the situation in the face, trying to discover where and what the chances are for resumption and how they can adjust their business to the new conditions forced on them by the new tariff. A sample of the new conditions is furnished by a notice that has just been posted in the mill of the American Cordage Manufacturing company at Greenpoint, New York. Here is the notice.

"The government of the United States having removed the duty on bagging, it can be imported free. Bagging is manufactured in India, Germany and Scotland. Wages in these countries are as follows: For weavers, spinners and men laborers, ten cents per day in India; thirty cents per day in Germany; forty-five cents per day in Scotland, and other countries in proportion.

"In spite of these very low wages paid in other countries the company hopes that it may be found possible to continue the business here. Inquiry is now being made as to the cost of landing bagging here from other countries, and on the information obtained the management will determine what course to pursue. It is with much sorrow that the employes are notified that under the best conditions that are hoped for it will not be possible to continue to pay the present scale of wages.

"By about Nov. 1 it will be decided whether the mill can be run at all, and if so at what rate of pay for each class of employes. Meantime the present rate of wages will continue to be paid. The managers of the company appreciate the good work lately given by all the employes, and while thanking each one, now wish to remind them that it is only by extra effort and increased production that the mill can possibly be kept going."

The mill employs about 700 hands, and it is safe to say that none of them will vote the ticket this year of the party that has made it possible for the product of the labor that is paid ten, thirty and forty-five cents a day to come into the country free of duty in competition with the product of the well paid American labor, of which they were a part before the tariff agitation and the passage of the Gorman tariff bill.

The effect of free trade on our own manufactures is not a matter for guess or speculation. The experience of the past tells us what it will be. Our manufactures can go on only if employers can secure a great reduction in wages. It is not possible to sell cottons and woolens, spun and woven by people who earn American wages, in an open market with cottons and woolens made by people who earn English wages. In some fields the competition will be even severer. German wages are lower than English, and the Germans have carried the arts of cheap and nasty manufacture to a point which even John Bull has not reached. Once more we shall have a deluge of pot metal pocket cutlery selling on the streets at fifteen to twenty-five cents a knife, but dear at a nickel. In fact, the cheaper manufacturers of England will have reason to curse our new ad valorem duties no less than ourselves. Sheffield trade with us will suffer from the wholesale importation of continental trash, invoiced at cost or less, and paying duties accordingly.

McKean County Miner.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION
Payable IN ADVANCE, one Year $1.25; six months, 75 cents, three months 30 cents. If not paid in advance $1.50 will be charged.

ADVERTISING RATES.
Advertisements are published at the rate of one dollar per square for one insertion and fifty cents per square for each subsequent insertion.
Legal advertisements 7½ cents per line for each insertion.
Rates by the year or for six or three months are low and uniform, and will be furnished on application. Executors' and Administrators' notices $2.00 each for [illegible] insertions.
Professional cards not exceeding one inch $5.00 per year.
Obituary notices over five lines, ten cents per line. Simple announcements of births, marriages and deaths will be inserted free.
All communications should be addressed to
OLSON & GILLERI,
Editors and Publishers.

Smethport, Pa., Oct 12, 1894

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET

FOR GOVERNOR



GEN. D. H. HASTINGS,
of Centre county

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR
HON. WALTER LYON
of Pittsburg

FOR SECRETARY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS
GEN. JAMES LATTA
of Philadelphia

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL
HON. AMOS H. MYLIN
of Lancaster county

FOR CONGRESSMEN AT LARGE
HON. GALUSHA A. GROW
of Susquehanna county
HON. GEORGE F. HUFF
of Westmoreland county

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET

FOR CONGRESS
HON. CHARLES W. STONE
of Warren county

FOR MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY
HERMAN H. NORTH
of Bradford,
GEORGE GRIFFITHS
of Kane

FOR CORONER
F. E. SHERMAN
of Bradford

FOR JURY COMMISSIONER
WALTER OSTRANDER
of Liberty Township

GRIFFITHS is an earnest worker.

HASTINGS is marching on to victory.

NORTH is making new friends daily.

SOUP houses were not a necessity under the McKinley law.

DEMOCRATIC journals are not getting much comfort out of Bradstreet and Dun.

WOOL has declined in price in the last 13 months 17.08 per cent. In [illegible] days under the Gorman bill 7.21 per cent.

SHERMAN has returned from Tennessee and will commence his work among his friends leading up to a larger majority.

QUERY: how does the voter of 1892 enjoy the clover that was promised by the election of Grover? They no doubtedly find it quite indigestible.

GEN. LEW WALLACE was at St Paul last Friday and in closing his remarks said: "I wish I felt as sure of eternal salvation as I do that this country will go Republican in 1896."

THE McKinley bill brought workmen from Wales to assist in the manufacture of tin; the Gorman bill is sending them back to Wales as the tin manufactories are closing here.

WHAT has become of the political cartoons in the Democratic newspapers? We used to see them quite frequently but, alas, they are no more. Free trade was too much for them.

A VOTE for North and Griffiths is a step in the right direction and a step that any voter in McKean county, irrespective of party, will never regret. They are men worthy of your support.

"HILL must be beaten at any cost," cries *Harper's Weekly*. "Vote for Morton," exclaims the *Evening Post*. "Hurrah for harmony," shouts Senator Hill. But things don't seem to harmonize worth a cent.—*Rochester Post Express (Ind.)*

M. V. JORDAN, candidate for lieutenant governor on the Democratic ticket in the state of Michigan, has severed his connection with the Democratic party and will hereafter vote the Republican ticket. They are getting their eyes opened very rapidly.

PENNSYLVANIA is the keystone of the arch of protection. Let every Republican do his duty and we will pile up such a majority that even free trade Wilson, over in his West Virginia home, will know that there has been an election held in Pennsylvania.

WHAT a burlesque! Whitney pleading with the Cleveland Democrats of New York to support Hill for governor. How consistent, when Hill opposed every measure put forth by the administration! Truly politics makes strange bed-fellows. Is there any consistency in the Democratic party? Only a desire to get into office, no matter how questionable the means.

A REPORT from Carrollton, Ohio, of Oct. 5, has the following food for reflection for Democratic sheep raisers of this section. This shows the prices that will exist under the Gorman bill: "The effects of the passage of the Wilson tariff bill on the sheep market was illustrated at a public sale here. Twenty head of 2 and 3 year-old wethers sold for 45 cents each, 16 head of 2 and 3 year-old ewes for 15 cents per head, while 13 lambs that have all the possibilities of the Democratic free trade future before them brought 17 cents each."

THE independent Democrats of Kings county, New York, selected as their standard bearer for governor Everett P. Wheeler, and endorsed the balance of the regular Democratic State ticket. This undoubtedly means Wheeler will withdraw before election in favor of Hill. The dissatisfied Democrats are letting themselves down as easily as possible by the pretense of a third ticket.

UNDER the McKinley law the workman carried his tin dinner pail to work every day. Now under the Gorman bill it hangs on the wall (if he has not pawned it). Workman, let your good judgment guide you in casting your ballot this fall, and not be hampered by party ties. Vote for the party that enacted laws that gave you employment and your family food and raiment.

SINCE the Gorman bill became a law we have been watching our exchange list very closely to see if some Republican had not deserted his party and gone over to the Democrats, but not one have we heard of so far. When the good times came that were promised under the great Gorman bill we expected to see Republicans going into the free trade camp by the thousands, but not one has gone, while the desertions from the Democratic party are increasing every day. Straws clearly indicate the course of the wind. The only proper thing for a Democrat to do, and that he can be proud of afterwards, is to vote the Republican ticket.

THE Potter *Democrat* in its issue of last week makes the statement that L. C. Leonard, the Republican nominee for congress in the sixteenth district, has always been a free trader and acknowledged himself that he had always been such up to the time of the passage of the late tariff bill which converted him to a protectionist. The publishers of this paper have known Mr. Leonard for a number of years, as has also the former proprietor of the MINER, and we can say that in all our conversations with Mr. Leonard we have always found him to be a staunch supporter of the principles of protection. But a statement made by Mr. Seibert in his last paper is only in accord with many others of the same sort, and will not be received with any evidence. Everybody knows Seibert and his usual methods in politics and will act accordingly.

OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES died at his home in Boston of heart failure at 1 p. m. Sunday the 7th of October, at the age of 85 years. He was known as the "Autocrat of the Breakfast Table." For many years he has been one of the most familiar figures and since the death of Longfellow the most widely known and beloved figure in American letters. The long space of his life covered the amazing development of the American continent, and to the end of his days he remained alert, progressive, able to assimilate and understand whatever was good in the changing world about him. His [illegible] well balanced, clear, healthy and sound, grasped the spirit of modern science and philosophy as it had grasped those of the days [illegible] and [illegible] had its natural force abated with its years, that the *Atlantic Monthly* papers which he was working on at 80 came from his pen as direct, pungent and witty as ever.

EX GOVERNOR CURTIN DEAD.

Andrew Gregg Curtin, the last of the great war governors, but one, Sprague of Rhode Island, died at his home in Bellefonte at 5 o'clock on Sunday morning last, at the age of 79 years and nearly six months, being born at Bellefonte on the 22d day of April 1815, his father having emigrated from Ireland in 1793. Young Andrew attended the Milton Academy, graduated from Dickinson College and hung out his shingle in 1837 at Bellefonte. He was very active in the Harrison campaign of 1840, and was an earnest worker for Henry Clay in 1844. Curtin was Secretary of State under Pollock during his term as governor from 1854 to 1857. In 1860 he was nominated by the Republican party as their first candidate for governor, and during the entire period of the war was President Lincoln's main stay and support. In all the trying times during that fearful struggle Curtin and his brave soldiers were always ready to fill any request that the government saw fit to place upon our great Commonwealth, and the fatherly care that he exercised over the soldier boys, their wives and children, was the admiration of the whole country during that trying time. After the war Curtin was sent as Minister to Russia, where he served with honor to himself and credit to his country. In the Greeley fiasco of 1872 Curtin was caught in that move and thus in one thoughtless moment dashed all his hopes of political preferment. There is no question that if Curtin had remained true to his first love he would have been the standard bearer of the Republican party for presidential honors but, like many others, he imagined that the Greeley boom would be more lasting, and not be cut down by the early frosts of November. From a liberal Republican he drifted over into the Democratic camp and was sent to Congress from the Bellefonte district. In all the G. A. R. reunions the stately form of the old war governor was always an attraction at these gatherings, and it was always the height of the veterans' ambition to shake Curtin by the hand and be assured that the father of the Pennsylvania troops remembered them. Thus has passed away the man who stood at the head of the great war governors. Andrews, Morgan, Morton, Washburn, Buckingham, Sprague, Goodwin, Fairbanks, Olden, Kirkwood, Ramsey, Blair, Yates, Dennison, Randall, Downey, Whitaker and Stanford—honored names with Lincoln at their head, should be inscribed in the heart of every liberty loving American. There is no period in the history of the world that has produced such a galaxy of bright patriotic men who were equal to every emergency that arose, and were able to surmount them, though they rose like mountains. May their memory and the glorious deeds they accomplished be a loving inspiration to the youth of our land. May they ever follow in the footsteps of such illustrious predecessors. Long live the memory of our noble governors.

REPUBLICANS TO WORK.

Let every Republican voter in the county go to work with an earnestness that will insure success. See your Democratic neighbor and have a fair-minded talk with him over the present situation. Do not get into a heated argument, but, with a just faith in the cause of protection, place the matter squarely before him in a friendly straightforward manner and our word for it success will crown your efforts. If the Republican voters of McKean do their duty this fall there is no reason in the world why our majority should be below three thousand. This can be accomplished if our voters do their duty. To work then. Show to our neighbor the prosperity he enjoyed under the McKinley law, he already knows what effect the Gorman bill has upon the industries here. Keep cool in your argument but be sure to impress him with your earnestness for your own welfare as well as his. For thirty years protection has held sway in this country. We prospered as no country in the world ever prospered. Your Democratic neighbor will try to tell you that the McKinley bill was the cause of all this trouble, but in the secret recesses of his heart he knows better and only uses it for argument's sake. Go to your neighbor and persuade him to join you in voting down this pernicious bill that will destroy all our industries if allowed to remain on our statute books.

"What has this Democratic Free Trade Congress done?" asked the rural stump-speaker in strident tones of indignation. As he paused for a reply a man with a big double bass voice answered: "It has done the American people."—*Washington Star.*

From the New York Press.
The Wife: Did you speak to your employer about raising your wages, John?
The Husband: Yes.
The Wife: Did he raise them?
The Husband: Well, not exactly. He said he couldn't very well do so in these Cleveland times, but he gave me a newspaper clipping written by Edward Atkinson, the Cleveland tariff reformer, showing how to live on a dollar a week.

A WITNESS in a court at Dubuque a few days ago [illegible] some pointed [illegible] to the [illegible] question over [illegible] the [illegible] county. The name of the witness was Ward and this is the account of the incident:
Mr. Ward, did I understand you to say that land is not worth as much now as it was two years ago?
Yes, sir, that's what I said.
Will you please tell the court why it is not worth as much now as two years ago?
Well, since Cleveland was elected the price of land and everything else has gone to the devil.
This answer brought down the house and Democrats and Republicans alike in the court [illegible] to keep from laughing outright.
Are you a Republican, Mr. Ward?
No, sir, but if things keep on the way they are I think it will be a long time before I will be one.—*Sioux City Journal.*

DENIS: Phwat do yez think, Mike? Wales has been [illegible] Walsh & Co. [illegible] largest buyers at the [illegible] wool sales.
Mike: An' phwat does they want wid Inglish wool?
Denis: To pull over the eyes [illegible] before election.
Pat: Phwat's this I hear about the [illegible] talkin' about, Denis?
Denis: It's the [illegible] to elect Dimmycratic Presidents [illegible] trusts [illegible] pay it back wid usury.

If foreign farmers can ship their products into our markets and thereby lower the price of American farm products, how will it profit our farmers to ship American products to those foreign markets—the markets of the world?

A bushel of wheat bought twenty pounds of sugar under McKinley protection. It buys only ten pounds of sugar under the first step toward free trade. How much will it buy with the absolute free-trade that is promised to the farmer?

With a crop of 400,000,000 bushels of wheat in 1891 under McKinley protection the average price was 83 cents per bushel. With a crop of only 400,000,000 bushels in 1893 under Democracy it averages only 52 cents. Put this in your pipe, farmers, and think it over.—*American Economist.*

Deafness Cannot be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.

LITERARY NOTES.

WHAT is so cheap as a good magazine? Apparently the answer to that question is "Nothing." Harper's, for example, during the past year has printed two novels, Trilby and The Golden House, which in book form will sell for the subscription price of the Magazine, or a little less. Add to these sixty short stories (enough for five books) by the best American and English writers, as many illustrated articles descriptive of travel, or of scientific interest, the comments on current events in the "Editor's Study," and the humorous anecdotes of the "Editor's Drawer," and the reader has every year two volumes of nearly a thousand pages each filled with the best literature and the best illustrative art in a variety that a large library could hardly surpass.

Two Lives Saved.

Mrs. Phoebe Thomas, of Junction, Ill., was told by her doctors she had Consumption and that there was no hope for her, but two bottles Dr. King's New Discovery completely cured her and she says it saved her life. Thos. Eggers, 139 Florida street, San Francisco, suffered from a dreadful cold, approaching Consumption, tried without result everything else, then bought one bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery and in two weeks was cured. He is naturally thankful. It is such results, of which these are samples, that prove the wonderful efficacy of this medicine in Coughs and Colds. Free trial bottles at F. R. Foster and A. B. Armstrong, drug stores. Regular size 50 c. and $1.00.

The undersigned wish to call the attention of the ladies of Smethport and vicinity, that said party having secured rooms in the Reilly block, will be in readiness to do all kinds of dress making in first class order. Call and investigate. All orders promptly attended to. Patronage solicited.

MRS. A. M. FRENCH.

House for sale or rent. Apply to Jno. E. Mullin.

THE FREE WOOL FALLACY.

With but one dissenting vote, cast by a Democrat, the Ohio Wool Growers' association, in thirteenth annual convention at Columbus, last Tuesday adopted a protest against free wool that is replete with significance. So sharp and keen is it that we are persuaded to republish it entire.

"For over seventy-eight years," it says, "there have been high tariff duties, more or less protective, upon wool. The Gorman law not only denies wool growers the benefit of a tariff for revenue, but places wool on the free list, though not one citizen by petition to congress asked it. Until President Cleveland's free wool message of December 1887 all political parties favored protection for the wool industry. The price of foreign wool imports is now so low that without protective tariffs American wool growers cannot successfully compete with them. Free wool as a permanent policy would substantially destroy the American wool industry and in a large measure annihilate the capital invested therein. The threat of free wool has reduced the value of our 45,000,000 sheep nearly $50,000,000 and reduced the price of wool clip of 1894 more than $30,000,000 below the normal under adequate protection. The Gorman law attack on agricultural interests is aggravated by the fact that the odious whisky trust and the sugar trust and others are amply provided for and protection practically adequate is given the most of our manufacturing industries, and free coal, iron ore and other raw materials. Free wool is an infamous and odious discrimination and conspiracy against all our agricultural industries.

As a permanent policy it would drive a million of wool growers from sheep husbandry into increased production of hay, wheat, corn, oats, cotton and other products, destroy our sheep and reduce the demand they would make for food and thus add to our existing overproduction and low prices the ruin of still further overproduction. This would take from all farmers a large measure of their just income and render them unable to patronize merchants, grocers, mechanics, schools and churches. All industrial and other classes would be involved in common disaster. Free wool is a blow to civilization and progress. Immense imports of low priced wool would supplant to a large extent the use of cotton and thus bring disaster to the planters of the south. In 1893 the imports for consumption of the third class wools were [illegible] pounds at a valuation of 7.3 cents per pound.

Why is free wool thrust upon the country? Not one of all the senators who voted for the Gorman bill ventured to give any reason in support of free wool. Their [illegible] of its injustice and [illegible] existing [illegible] further [illegible]. Low prices already ruinously low [illegible] from the protective policy and to enlarge the policy of free trade. With cheap foreign wool and protective duties on manufactures the [illegible] manufacturing to the eastern cities and New England states. Its political purpose is to win to the Democratic party a few New England states and punish the wool growing states. The pretense of cheaper clothing is false and fraudulent. With the destruction of American flocks and with manufactures [illegible] people with a monopoly of wool and woolen goods. The government must have revenue. If not derived from duties the people will pay in some other form. The wool tariff yield [illegible] in 1893 [illegible]. The Gorman bill surrenders the wool tariff revenue but imposes five times greater [illegible] a tariff tax on sugar of $40,000,000 [illegible].

We [illegible] the doctrine announced by [illegible] that while protection [illegible] industry it should also be [illegible] adequate protection [illegible] the wool [illegible] would soon increase [illegible] pounds of wool annually [illegible] and we would [illegible] save an annual export [illegible] to buy foreign wool from countries which take substantially nothing from us in return, but [illegible] basis. It will make such an increased demand for pasturage, hay, oats and [illegible] and thus secure fair prices [illegible] the resources of more than [illegible] the agricultural [illegible] patronage to other [illegible] prosperity [illegible].

It has been proved that no foreign wool is [illegible] with ours for successful manufacture. What then shall small wool growers do? The free wool policy cannot be reversed until after 1896. In the meantime [illegible] made [illegible] pay for the amount of [illegible] invested and [illegible] in producing wool. The true [illegible] is: Fatten the wethers and old ewes, sell them for mutton, keep the breeding ewes and be ready to rapidly increase the flocks after 1896. Let all the people who desire prosperity for Americans rather than for foreigners vote for no candidate for congress who does not favor protection equally to all American industries which they need and can be made to furnish all needed supplies at fair American prices. The free wool infamy will soon be wiped out never more to return and the people painfully admonished by the ruin of the last two years will not soon demand again a change to the policy which brought it on.

If protection is good for the interests of a given industry, a given section or a given party, it is good for the interests of all the people. In singling out the agricultural interests for special attack while their own cotton growers and sugar planters come in for careful consideration the Democratic tariff menders displayed the real animus of their bogus tariff reform campaign and offered to history another proof of their unfitness to govern.

FREE TRADE AND PROTECTION

Those who are not so unfortunate as to be left in idleness will have the opportunity to test free trade by the household budget. They will find that free trade is a system of taxation no less than protection and has to get just as much revenue out of the people for the treasury. They also will find that while protection adjusts duties for the benefit of American labor free trade shifts those duties to articles which do not compete with American labor, but which all classes have to consume. Thus raw sugar came in free under the McKinley tariff and this at once forced down the price of all sugars. Now they will go up and every time a woman buys a pound of sugar or a child spends a dime on candy they will pay part of the tax taken off the clothing imported for "society" people from London or Paris.

In fact the duties levied on imports by the McKinley tariff bill fell slightly or not at all upon the body of the people while they worked to secure to them the largest and best paid employment possible. Those of the new tariff in so far as they fall below the McKinley bill, tend to reduce both wages and employment, while the new taxes will fall upon the people at large out of all proportion to their ability to pay. The duties on sugar, on which Mr. Carlisle counts to bring up the revenue, are borne in proportion to consumption. The rich consume only a little more than the poor do a head, and the bulk of the tax will fall on the most numerous class, and that least able to bear it.

We have heard a great deal of the rapid growth of big fortunes in America, and the tariff has been charged with being the cause of it. A close examination of 1,100 of the biggest fortunes in and around New York shows that very few of them have been accumulated in manufacturing. Dealing in stocks, managing railroads, and ownership of real estate have been the basis of most. In fact, the tariff tended to equalize conditions, so long as it was thoroughly protective. It enabled workmen to demand better wages, and to accumulate savings by hundreds of millions of dollars, while it exempted them from taxes on necessaries produced abroad, such as tea, coffee and sugar. The new tariff takes the first step toward the kind of tariff the ruling class have enacted in England for their own benefit—that is, a tariff which does nothing for English labor but levies high duties on tea, coffee, sugar, tobacco and other articles of general consumption. In this way the bulk of the English taxation falls on the poor and tends to keep them down.

A CHALLENGE TO SINGERLY.

The state Democratic newspapers are much worried since General Hastings inaugurated his campaign tour because of the interest manifested by the people in the discussion of the issue in this year's contest, and have been seeking to create the impression that there was a local or state issue involved and that General Hastings was afraid to meet it. They could not answer the arguments presented in favor of the Republican view of the single issue and sought to get away from it by their cry of "state issues." General Hastings effectually silenced them on this point in one of his recent speeches in which he said:

The Democratic party and its representatives inquire why it is that we do not discuss state issues and in reply to this I desire to say again that we have no state issues to discuss. All the laws on the statute books for the past thirty years have been placed there by the Republican party. If the Democratic party through its distinguished candidate desires to discuss those laws or any one of them I am willing to meet the candidate, a gentleman for whom I have the highest personal regard through long years of friendship. But thus far there has been no enemy in sight and I take it that this cry of state issues is merely a device to draw away our attention from the great question of the tariff reform failure of the Democracy, a subject that is bread and butter to every working man in America.

That's the story in a nutshell, and there is no getting away from it.

CANADA is joyous over the effect of the new tariff law in the United States. With free lumber it has been possible for as much as [illegible] feet of lumber from Canada to be landed at the single port of Oswego, N. Y., within thirty-six hours. As much more is expected to arrive daily. Democratic newspapers may be expected to tell their readers in the Pennsylvania lumber regions that this will have no effect upon them, but the intelligent lumber workers will hardly believe it. They know that the Canadian lumber that comes in this way is lumber that would otherwise be supplied by the Pennsylvania product, and that the [illegible] of the Canadian [illegible] is sure to [illegible] make it necessary to cut the price of the Pennsylvania product to compete with the Canadian lumber, and that the cut will come [illegible] in a reduction of the wages paid the Pennsylvania lumbermen.

DON'T wait until the last day to pay your poll tax.

Hood's Saved My Life

I Can Honestly Say This

"For years I was in a very serious condition with catarrh of the stomach, bowels and bladder.



I suffered intensely from dyspepsia and in fact was a miserable wreck, merely a skeleton. I seemed to go from bad to worse. I really wished I was dead. I had no rest day or night. I did not know what to do. I had taken so much medicine of the wrong kind that it had poisoned me and my finger nails began to turn black and come off. I began to take Hood's Sarsaparilla. I had faith in the medicine and it did more for me than all prescriptions. I have gradually regained perfect health, am entirely free from catarrh of the bowels and pain in my back. My recovery is simply marvelous." W. R. YOUNG, Potters Mills, Pa.

Mr. W. R. Young, Potters Mills Pa.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

Hood's Pills relieve distress after eating.

Electric Bitters.

This remedy is becoming so well known and so popular as to need no special mention. All who have used Electric Bitters sing the same song of praise.—A purer medicine does not exist and it is guaranteed to do all that is claimed. Electric Bitters will cure all diseases of the Liver and Kidneys, will remove Pimples, Boils, Salt Rheum and other affections caused by impure blood. Will drive malaria from the system and prevent as well as cure all malarial fevers. For cure of headache, constipation and Indigestion try Electric Bitters.—Entire satisfaction guaranteed, or money refunded.—Price 50 cts. and $1.00 per bottle at F. R. Foster's and A. B. Armstrong's Drug Store.

Relief in Six Hours.

Distressing Kidney and Bladder diseases relieved in six hours by the "New Great South American Kidney Cure." This new remedy is a great surprise and delight to physicians on account of its exceeding promptness in relieving pain in the bladder, kidneys, back and every part of the urinary passages in male or female. It relieves retention of water and pain in passing it almost immediately. If you want quick relief and cure this is your remedy. Sold by A. B. Armstrong, Druggist, Smethport, Pa.

Notice.

Notice is hereby given to William De[illegible] who left a suckling colt in my care in December 1892 to come forward and pay charges or the colt will be disposed of according to law.

S. S. WASHBURN.

Mt. Alton, Pa., Oct. 5 1894. 3t

Lost.

In Smethport, a small, open-faced silver watch with the crystal off. A suitable reward will be paid the finder for returning it to the Grand Central Hotel, Smethport.

Assignee's Sale.

The goods in the store of Frank R. Foster will be sold at assignee's sale at greatly reduced prices, consisting of drugs, patent medicines, fancy articles, books, stationery, etc. Come at once and receive the benefit of first choice of goods.

J. W. BOUTON, Assignee.

Not one minute elapses between the taking of One Minute Cough Cure and relief. Why shouldn't people take One Minute Cough Cure? They should. They do. Sold by A. B. Armstrong.

It not only relieves, it does more, it cures. We refer to One Minute Cough Cure. Suitable for all ages, all conditions, at all times. Sold by A. B. Armstrong.

I hereby offer my farm of 100 acres in Corydon township for sale or exchange for city property in Bradford.
H. F. BUNDY.

Style, Quality and Price is what you look for in a cloak or wrap. Lindholm can suit you in all of these in their big sale Oct. 1st to 10th.

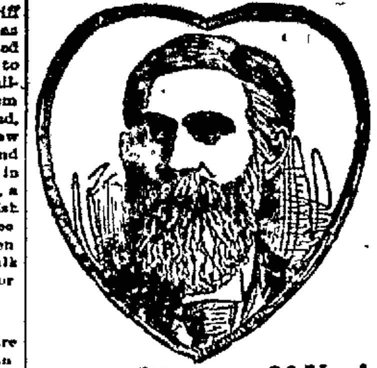
The history of Downs' Elixir is identified with the history of New England for the last fifty years. It cures coughs and colds.

Lindholm & Co., have just commenced a 10 days sale of cloaks and wraps. Prices to suit all.

If your are in need of a cloak or wrap look at Lindholm & Co's., line.

Don't forget the 10 day Cloak Sale at Lindholm & Co's. Don't sin away your day of grace.

Hood's Pills cure nausea, sick headache, indigestion, biliousness. Try a box.



Heart Disease 30 Yrs!

Short Breath, Palpitation.

Mr. G. W. McKinsey, postmaster of Kokomo, Ind., and a brave ex-soldier, says: "I had been severely troubled with heart disease ever since leaving the army at the close of the late war. I was troubled with palpitation and shortness of breath. I could not sleep on my left side, and had pain around my heart. I became so ill that I was much alarmed, and fortunately my attention was called to

Dr. Miles' Heart Cure

I decided to try it. The first bottle made a decided improvement in my condition, and five bottles have completely cured me."

G. W. McKINSEY, P. M., Kokomo, Ind.

Dr. Miles Heart Cure is sold on a positive guarantee that the first bottle will benefit. All druggists sell it at $1, 6 bottles for $5, or it will be sent, prepaid, on receipt of price by the Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

It's all the same, a slight cold, congested lungs or severe cough. One Minute Cough Cure banishes them. Sold by A. B. Armstrong.

RACKET STORE

Our own plant for the manufacture of Men's Pants, Shirts, Blouses, Overalls, Boy's Knee Pants, etc., is located at Corry, Pa. It is equipped with the best [illegible] machinery and stocked with goods bought in the [illegible] markets [illegible] best quality of brains that money can command. The operators are enlisted from Corry's [illegible] and already all are expert machine feeders. The completed garments are the weapons of victory with which we train day and night, seeking diligently that knowledge which constitutes the power to overthrow defeat and utterly rout all opposition; this way we quote prices lower than competition pays, "30 days regular."

RACKET STORE,

OLEAN, N. Y.

Opens 8 a m. Closes 9 p m.

Executrix Notice.

The subscriber [illegible] Young [illegible] McKean [illegible] will settle the same with [illegible] Executrix.

Farmers Valley, Pa. [illegible]

CHARLES LEMMLER

AT THE OLD STAND
CARRIES A FINE STOCK OF

Harnesses, Trunks and Traveling Bags,

EQUAL TO ANY IN THE MARKET

WHIPS IN EVERY STYLE.
BLANKETS and ROBES.
The Celebrated Stock Food and Hoof Dressing.

EVERYTHING OF THE FINEST WORKMANSHIP AND LATEST STYLES.

GIVE ME A CALL

And if I can't suit you, you can not be suited anywhere.

THE PAST guarantees the future. It is not what we say, but what Hood's Sarsaparilla does, that tells the story. Remember HOOD'S CURES.

H. WARSHAFSKY,

Dealer in

GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
FLOUR, OIL CITY FEED, ETC.

East Smethport, Pa.—[illegible]

BOSS GROCERY

Save Your Money by Buying Your

GROCERIES

OF US AT

CASH PRICES!

We buy for cash and sell for cash, and can afford to sell on a much smaller margin of profit than stores which are doing a large credit business. Call in and get our prices and having tried us once, you will come again.

We keep on hand and are constantly receiving a large stock of

CANNED GOODS,
GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
FRUITS, ETC.

E. M. ROBERTS,

The Boss Grocer,

MAIN ST.

Below Chautauqua House.

B.H.&Co.

Cash and One Price.

Buffalo, Wednesday, Oct. 10, 1894

We are still selling first class Pneumatic Bicycles at $50—formerly $125.00

DRESS GOODS

Enough new goods to stock a dozen ordinary stores. More to see here than anywhere else within your reach.

The simple fact of the matter is that you can't afford to buy a new dress of any kind without first looking through this assortment. We have an immense range of

—*Colored Dress Goods*
—*Black Dress Goods,*
—*Fine Dress Goods*
—*New Dress Trimmings.*

Dress goods constitute so large a stock here as to cause [illegible] every day. Not only is the variety of stylish goods very large, but we [illegible] securing some of the favorite sorts at exceptionally low prices. Samples sent free to any address for the asking.

New Millinery

The new hat or bonnet is mostly a settled thing, but it's well to know that we're ready whenever you are. [illegible] the place of high and [illegible] the place of second rate, and there's no reason why a merchant who doesn't [illegible] the whole trade of towns and cities. We do it.

Fall Cloaks

Where is the woman who does not want a new fall wrap or jacket? The [illegible] found yet that can win approval from all sides, but we're to the highest notch in style and here [illegible] from, than can be found elsewhere. It doesn't need that [illegible] department, but we say it nevertheless. The leading styles this season are—

—*Golf Capes*
—*Tourist Capes*

[illegible] Black and [illegible] and Kersey [illegible]

If you [illegible] our customer you can be suited [illegible] need. If you are [illegible] papers every day [illegible] of saving over and [illegible] words that we [illegible] know how to suit yours if [illegible]

Shopping By Mail

We have [illegible] clerks enough to [illegible] the trade that'd come [illegible] our mail order system were known for just what it is. [illegible] The [illegible] is the writing of a letter asking for samples and prices [illegible]. Anybody can shop by mail if they want to. That's just what we want you to realize.

Barnes, Hengerer & Co.

A. C. U.

THE AMERICAN

Co-operative Union

will offer special inducements to American laboring men, mechanics and farmers

TO GO SOUTH

and locate with them. We are going to build a manufacturing town in Tennesse and give employment to our members. We will sell you a farm or town lot on long time and only 3 per cent. interest. Go with Northern people to a delightful climate. Go where it is summer and spring the year around.

Write us at once and enclose stamp.

American Co-operative Union,
Hazelhurst,
Box 8. Penna

Wagon & Carriage

FACTORY.



Having leased the factory formerly operated by C. C. Warren, at Coudersport, Pa., I am now making all the needed improvements and enlarging the facilities for doing an extensive business.

I am now manufacturing

Buggies,
Road Carts,
Platform,
Lumber
and Road

WAGONS.

I make a specialty of three and four inch tired Wagons, using only the best materials.

Only the best workmen employed, and all work will be under my personal supervision.

THOS. R. CRAFT,

June 14, 1894. COUDERSPORT, PA.

ANOTHER CAR

Load of Flour.

"DIANA" and "BONNIE DOON,"

Will arrive next week at

J. COLEGROVE'S,

SMETHPORT, PA.

SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS to Buyers of one or more Barrels.

FORD'S RED FRONT.

ALWAYS TO THE FRONT.

The Olean Clothier!

By Fair Dealing and Courteous Treatment our trade has steadily increased. When in Olean do not forget to call and see our stock of

Gents' Furnishing Goods,

of the Latest Styles and Patterns. We are sure to please you. Prices to suit the times.

FORD'S RED FRONT.

Strictly One Price.

158 and 160 Union St. OLEAN, N. Y.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

RECEIVED DAILY AT THE STORE OF

D. C. YOUNG.

SUMMER GOODS!

In great Profusion.

THE FINEST LINE OF WHITE GOODS

Ever shown in this Place.

ALL THE SPRING NOVELTIES IN DRESS GOODS,

And, in fact, everything ever kept in a GENERAL STORE
New line of SHIRT WAISTS from 50 cents up.

SMETHPORT, PA., May 16, 1894. D. C. YOUNG

Water Has Come Down!

: WE must have a Bath.
: WE must have Perfumed Soap.
: WE must have a Bath Brush.
: WE must have a Bath Sponge.
: WE must have a Hair Brush.
: WE must have a Comb.
: WE must have a Tooth Brush.

Call at

McCOY'S DRUG STORE,

ODD FELLOW'S BUILDING,
SMETHPORT, PENNA.

EMIL THAMM,
Manufacturer of

CIGARS

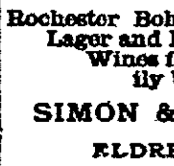
And Dealer in
CHEWING AND SMOKING TOBACCO
PIPES, ETC.
SMETHPORT, PA.

SIMON & DOERR,

ELDRED, PA.
BOTTLERS AND CARBONATORS

Rochester Bohemian Export Lager and Pure Native Wines for Family Use.

SIMON & DOERR,
ELDRED, PA.



General or local Agents. $75 a week. Exclusive territory. [illegible] Columbus, O.

JOHN MILLER.

THE FASHIONABLE TAILOR

CUTS OF LATEST STYLES

Free for the Inspection of Customers

Neatest of Fits Guaranteed.

GIVE ME A TRIAL.

- ROOMS -

EAST OF THE WRIGHT HOUSE,

ON MAIN ST., SMETHPORT, PA

WORK FOR THE WINTER; Salary and Expenses or highest commissions paid Weekly; steady work; outfit Free; full instructions; no experience necessary. Low Prices; Stock Warranted. Send for Special terms. Address,

CHAUTAUQUA NURSERY CO.,
[illegible] Portland, N. Y.

McKean County Miner.

Entered at the postoffice at Smethport as second-class mail matter.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS

If the label on your paper shows the time to which you have paid.

If you want the address of your paper changed, give the old address as well as the new one.

If you want your paper stopped, pay arrears; otherwise you will continue liable if the paper is sent to you, whether you take it from the office or not.

If you do not get the paper regularly, let us know. We want every man's paper every week, and send it with the mails when not so.

☞ Remember that for $1.75 we send the MINER and Philadelphia Weekly Press one year.

Smethport, Pa, Oct 12 1894

LOCAL AND GENERAL

Institute.

Chestnuts are plentiful.

The MINER leads them all.

Ed Daly has reshingled his residence.

Ball game at Hamlin Park this afternoon.

Read the new advertisement of F. I. grove.

Read the change in the A. C. T. ad on the second page.

The hotels are crowded to their full capacity this week.

Mr Gleason has had the front of his store building painted.

—Port Allegany vs Smethport this afternoon at Hamlin Park.

—Two hundred and forty five teachers registered at the Institute during the week.

—The A. C. T. explain their purposes in an advertisement to be found elsewhere.

John Johnson has moved his family into the house of C. E. Barret, on west Main street.

The Travelers Club will meet at the residence of Mrs Henry Hamlin next week Saturday.

The people of the United States ate [illegible] of bananas. They ate 1,280,000,000 of them last year.

Lemmler has the finest line of robes and blankets ever seen in this town. See the change in his advertisement this week.

Don't forget the dime social at Mrs W. S. Gifford's tonight for the I. O. G. T. A good time is insured for all who attend.

F. G. Lindholm & Co give very fine touch their show windows changing them frequently. They attract much attention.

Gifford's upper mill had to shut down Monday on account of a break in the [illegible]. Work was delayed about forty four hours.

Last Wednesday afternoon about 200 school marms were locked up in jail that [illegible] visited the castle on the hill and, of course, were locked up.

Miss S. A. Phoenix was suddenly called to her home at Degolia on Wednesday night by a telegram announcing that her mother was very sick.

Crosby Tent will give an oyster supper and dance at their hall next Friday evening, Oct. 19. Special attractions have been advertised on their bills.

The great war governor of Pennsylvania and Holmes' The Autocrat of the Breakfast Table died on the same day within a few hours of one another.

The kindling wood factory at Kasson in one week recently put up 500,000 bundles. This is a big week's work, as it takes sixty-three cars to remove the wood.

F. H. Frost gives out a general invitation to all who want to fish for trout to come over and try their luck on Kinzua. He says its perfectly safe and the fish bite.

Harry Gaffney, of Kushequa, and Miss Alice Burrows, of Buffalo were united in marriage at Buffalo on Oct. 7. The MINER extends congratulations to the happy couple.

The Oaks of Smethport and the Port Allegany team played a game of ball at the latter place last Saturday and as usual our boys returned home victorious, the score being 7 to 4.

The *American Agriculturist* estimates the total potato crop of the United States for 1894 at 165,000,000 bushels, which, it says, compared with the population, is the smallest on record.

Some of our exchanges, in giving a report of an accident at the Franklinville fair stated that "the woman fell 600 feet and was killed." Can it be possible? Everybody Jones can hardly believe it.

The annual donation of the first Baptist church will be held at the parsonage on Thursday afternoon and evening, Oct. [illegible]. A free supper will be served. A cordial invitation is extended to all.

Yesterday Mrs. Leigh Rauser sent to our office two sprigs of raspberry vines on which were four large, ripe, red raspberries and several green ones. Who can beat it at this season of the year?

—Elmer Heath has commenced the erection of a new building on Main street near the opera house, which will be used as shaving parlors. We are glad to note this evidence of Mr Heath's prosperity.

—We started in to give personals to all the handsomest teachers, but gave it up in despair when we found they were all so good looking. The members of the institute will please take the will for the deed.

—Mary La Page, of Rixford, died at the Bradford hospital Sunday, aged 24 years. The funeral was held on Tuesday. The services were at the [illegible] church at 2 o'clock. Interment at Oak Hill.—*Era*

—There were about 100 of our bright school teachers at the Grand Central during the week and Breneman did not have time to go out and forage for any turnips, consequently the bill of fare is short on the above article.

The Smethport Bicycle club will have a club run to Eldred, Oct. 18 to witness the McKean Co. Bicycle Races at Eldred Driving Park. All wishing to take part will leave usual place, 10:30 a.m. sharp. A good time expected.

An exchange says: The court holds that a man who wants to drive faster than his neighbor has a right to pass him on the highway, and if the latter interferes thereby causing an accident he is responsible for all the damage done.

A paper calling for a meeting of those interested looking to the formation of an Athletic Club in this Boro has been circulated and largely signed by our citizens. The meeting will be held in the grand jury room of the Court House on Monday evening Oct. 22, at 8 o'clock, and should be largely attended.

The latest curiosity is a man 28 years of age who is so deaf that he can scarcely hear a locomotive whistle, performing the duties of a telegraph operator, his sense of touch being so acute that by merely placing his knee against the leg of the table, or his elbow resting on the same, he is able to take and send messages.

—Having debts of our own to settle, we respectfully ask our subscribers to come forward and settle. We have furnished the MINER to you for almost a year and ask this favor at your hands. By so doing you will greatly assist us.

—If there is any good reason why printers should give free puffs to their advertising columns, any more than grocers should give away sugar, and hardware men hammers and saws, we never have discovered it.—*Dansville Breeze.*

—Last Friday F. H. Frost introduced us to R. B. Buford, of Big Shanty, who has been a life-long Democrat. We were informed by Mr Buford that he had cast his last vote for the party and hereafter would vote the Republican ticket. More to follow.

—Do not let the red shale brick question rest now, but push it on to a successful issue. The material is here and we have the railroad facilities. Also the men of capital to push the matter through if they will only take hold of it with the proper energy.

—Our esteemed townsman James McKean while in Bradford on Tuesday last made a call on Senator Hannon, and reports him as improving rapidly and able to take considerable exercise, which the many friends of the Senator will be pleased to hear.

—The attention of the borough authorities is called to the fact that when excavations are made on the streets on both sides of the cross walks and left open over night, something should be done to prevent any possibility of an accident to pedestrians after dark.

—The Galeton *Gazette* says Oct. 20 has been officially set as the date of the opening of the Buffalo and Susquehanna railroad extension from Galeton to Ansonia. When trains get to running on regular time, this will be a route of great accommodation to the travelling public.

—Paul Hamlin, Olin Goodsell and a Mr Whitney have formed a company and are engaged in erecting a large building to be used in the manufacture of glue at Olean. The MINER congratulates the young men on their energy and push and hopes they will make a success of their new undertaking.

—This has been a hard week on yeh at of the Grand Central. The unceasing care that he has exercised over the welfare of the school marms has whitened his locks to a considerable extent. We sincerely hope the burdens will not be too great, and that next week he will be the same genial happy Theodore.

—While in Eldred on Monday last we visited the furniture store of F. A. Carter and were shown a beautiful Sutherland casket to be used in the burial of Mrs Kelly. The casket was lined with satin and richly covered with broadcloth and silver or [illegible] trimmings. Mrs Carter is thoroughly her whole time to embalming and the duties relating to that business.

—Landlord Bacon has been so busy during the week entertaining the school marms that we have had but one glimpse of him during that time. Mr Bacon found it necessary to call for assistance and Mr Lawrence, a former typo in this office, nobly came to Dan's aid and the difficulty was tided over. But the work for Lawrence was arduous and kept him up until a late hour.

—This is the time of the year when there is need of emphasizing the oft repeated admonition with regard to health precautions. The summer's crop of disease germs has accumulated, and the fall rains stir them up and bring them into greater activity. Make a careful inspection of your premises, and be lavish in the use of disinfectants wherever there seems to be any suspicion that disease germs might lurk.—*Ex.*

—John Wanamaker, the greatest student of the use of printers ink except, perhaps, the late Barnum, says he would rather have a modest advertisement in a local paper of 400 circulation than to have carefully distributed 5,000 of the most flaming posters any printer could devise. He also says that he never throws a dime away with any traveling fake advertiser, no matter how tempting it may appear. There is wisdom in Mr Wanamaker's words.

—The Knoll and McNeil musical company gave one of their fine entertainments at the opera house Monday evening. The audience was small owing to the teachers meeting at the court house, but those who were present were given as fine a concert as could be produced, each number being received with hearty and well merited applause. This company are deserving of large audiences, and we are sure they will be well received should they return to Smethport.

—Marcus Henlein, of the firm of Silberberg & Henlein, of Bradford, died at University hospital at Philadelphia, at 5 o'clock Sunday morning. The deceased had been suffering from heart trouble and a complication of other diseases. He was 33 years of age, was well and favorably known in this section, having been a resident of Bradford for the last ten years, and was a member of the Bradford Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, which order drew up resolutions of respect to the departed.

—Dr G. H. Snow, oculist and optician from Olean, will visit Smethport Wednesday, Oct. 17, for the entire day. The doctor has made a specialty during the past 8 years of ophthalmic surgery, diseases of the eye and refraction. The work has been pronounced of the highest grade and he has special references from physicians and others as to his ability. Spectacles scientifically adjusted. Examinations for glasses free. All charges moderate. Office with Dr H. L. McCoy and 155 Union street, Olean.

—An exchange says: "The newspaper that has a large circulation and frequently mentions it, is not bragging or boasting. It is only informing the public what it can do for advertising patrons. Circulation is a large part of a progressive newspaper's stock in trade. The circulation of a newspaper ought to be a known quantity and not shrouded in mystery as it often is. Advertisers have a right to know what they are paying for." We don't ask you to take our word for it. The MINER's printed subscription list speaks for itself.

—A week ago last Monday S. T. Jennings and L. C. Tinker, of Rochester started to take a trip on foot from Rochester to Tallahasse, Florida, on a wager. The conditions are such that they cannot stop over night at a hotel, are not allowed to ride, cannot carry a watch, and must finish their trip not later than December 25. Every town and place they pass through they must be registered, either at a newspaper office, or if no newspaper, then the principal of the school must attach his or her signature to their pass book. The young men were directed wrongly up in New York and got too far east, thus delaying them in their trip almost a day. From Coudersport they went to Emporium, en route to Brockwayville, Pittsburg, Wheeling, Chattanooga and Tallahasse.

—Last Wednesday as one of Thomas Walker's little boys was trying to put a 22-calibre shell in a 32-calibre revolver he discharged the gun, the bullet taking effect in his younger brother's arm, inflicting a slight flesh wound. Dr. McCoy dressed the arm and the boy is doing well. For want of space we omit the stereotyped lecture on "The Small Boy and the Gun."

—The Aldermen and Justices of the Peace throughout this section should heed the voice of warning that came from Judge Morrison last week. Our peace officers are not careful enough in regard to sending trivial cases to court. Hundreds of cases come up in Justice courts that should be settled there and never sent to the quarter sessions. Judge Morrison's course in this matter is highly commendable.

—The following is a list of the appointments made by the Genesee M. E. conference to the various churches in McKean county: Annin Creek and Turtle Point, Proyer Miller; Bradford, I. F. Congdon, Kendall, I. H. Stanly; Ceres to be supplied; Colegrove and Clermont, F. S. Remington; Custer City, W. F. Tubbs; Derrick City, H. F. Osborne; Duke Centre and Rixford, G. A. Bond; Eldred, F. W. Berlin; Mt Alton, W. W. Reynolds; Port Allegany, S. D. Pickett; Smethport, J. W. Sanborn.

—Mr and Mrs Ole Snyder returned to Port Allegany from a summer trip in the north woods. They both speak in the highest terms of their sojourn in the wilds of New York. Mr Snyder is now a mighty nimrod having been successful in bringing down two fine deer, one of them having the finest pair of antlers Mr Snyder says he ever saw. While Mrs S. did not hunt, she took advantage of the fine fishing of that locality and has the honor of having captured a two pound and a half brook trout.

—George Brownell showed us, on Tuesday, two partridges that he killed not over thirty feet apart, that were so peculiarly marked that they would attract attention. Both were of the male species and as every one knows who is familiar with such birds their plumage is very uniform. One of these birds had a ruff of feathers around its neck that was coal black and the squares on the end of the tail were a light brown, while the other bird had a light brown ruff and the squares on the tail feathers were black.

—The arrest of Showers the Lothario at Olean last week has caused the blush of shame to mantle the cheeks of quite a number of Olean's fair damsels. In searching the pockets of Showers after the arrest they found letters from several of the young ladies of that pleasant city. It is strange that young ladies will so far forget themselves as to become infatuated with an entire stranger and write glowing [illegible] to them, and afterward have the mortification of learning that the officers of the law had been reading their epistles of love. Young ladies cannot be too careful with whom they open a correspondence. Take warning and wait until you are satisfied that the young man is worthy of your confidence before entrusting your heart's secrets to strangers.

—When the Lotus Glee Club of Boston entered the court house last Wednesday night they were greeted with a packed house and a round of applause signifying that the vast audience appreciated the treat that was to be given during the evening. The pretty number "Breeze of the Night" was rendered in a highly artistic manner and was heartily encored. Miss Thorpe captivated the audience on her first appearance, and each of her selections received merited applause. Her "Mother's Good Night" was rendered in a pleasing style and we venture to say that no reader ever gave better satisfaction. Messrs Morris and Collins, the tenors, were above the average in their line. Mr Lewis was especially fine, singing as he never did before, possibly owing to the fact that on his arrival in town he received a dispatch which announced the arrival of a young son at his home in Boston. Should this club ever return here they would be sure of a generous reception.

—In response to our call of last week for an editorial association in Northwestern Pennsylvania, the Oil City *Derrick* says: "It is a strange thing in the history of the newspapers in this part of the State that such an organization is not already in existence. The Northwest certainly deserves an association of its own. The subject has been canvassed a good deal and meets with general approval. The aims and objects of such an organization are thoroughly understood, and are most worthy from whatever standpoint they are viewed. As a means to bring together socially the members of the press of the Northwest and cultivate a more fraternal feeling among them the association would serve a highly useful purpose. The other practical and charitable benefits proposed are highly commendable, and can only be achieved by the establishment of a newspaper association. The ball has been set rolling, and a call for representatives to meet at some central point and devise the plans for an organization of this kind is the next thing in order."

—A one-legged Italian appeared in court last Friday as complainant in an assault and battery case. An Irishman was the defendant. The testimony was varied by contradictory statements, and the query to listeners was, how the Italian wearing a wooden stump strapped to the outside of his pants could show up so well in the fight. The suit created a great deal of amusement, especially when the attorneys on the two sides, Mullin and Cotter, made their pleas. After the case was ended Mr. Cotter was walking down Main street and met the Italian and he was greatly surprised, as he knew the man, but the wooden leg was gone and in its place he wore a good cork leg. Mr. Mullin, a short time afterwards met the Italian and he was more surprised at the transformation, as the dago was carrying the wooden leg under his arm and walking off as briskly as anybody could. But the wooden leg and cane racket did not create much sympathy with the jury as they brought in a verdict of not guilty and prosecutor pay the costs. There is no guile in the innocent Italian, oh no.

The Editor's Poem.

The following "poem" won for its author, the editor of the Rocky Mountain *Celt* the prize of $100, offered for the best appeal of newspaper men to subscribers who have not paid their subscriptions:

"Lives of poor men oft remind us
Honest men won't stand no chance,
The more we work there grow behind us
Bigger patches on our pants.

"On our pants once new and glossy
Now are stripes of different hue,
All because subscribers linger
And won't pay us what is due.

"Then let us be up and doing,
Send in your mite, however small,
Or when the snow of winter strikes us
We shall have no pants at all.

List of Letters

remaining in the postoffice at Smethport, Pa., for the week ending Oct. 6, 1894

Cameron, Mr. Elgers
Dunbar, Messrs Volney — Holmes, Miss Jennie
Hall, V. V. — Johnson, Miss Mildred
Kearney, Mr. E. M. — Smith, Geo.
Thomas, Mrs. M. J. — Strowbridge W. A.

Persons calling for these letters please say "advertised."

W. F. WALSH, Postmaster.

SOCIETY AND PERSONAL NOTES.

We would deem it a favor if those having friends visiting in this place would notify us by postal or by leaving a notice at this office.

M. L. Church and wife went to Bradford on Monday.

Miss Cora Mason visited friends in Port Allegany on Sunday last.

C. E. Weir, of Bradford, was at the Wright House on Tuesday.

John Martin of Bradford the hustling oil man, was in town Monday.

C. H. Sage Jr., of Emporium was at the Wright House on Monday.

J. M. Saxton, of Olean stopped at the Grand Central on Wednesday.

Rev J. W. Wright has been appointed to the Ninth street church at Olean.

Miss Chadwick of Emporium, visited the family of B. F. Wright this week.

H. D. Wheeler and P. Thayer of Bradford, were at the Wright House on Monday.

J. C. Flynn was over from Bradford on Wednesday registering at the Grand Central.

Mr Butler, the able editor of the Bradford *Era*, made us a pleasant call on Friday last.

Misses Hattie Fraley and Verna Hafner spent several days at Mt. Alton the first of the week.

L. Boyer, a prominent lumberman of Clermont autographed at the Chautauqua Tuesday.

Samuel King of Friendship, has returned and taken up his old position at Mr Lemmler's.

Mrs. Ed Penfield of Big Shanty made us a call on Friday last and did not forget the poor printer.

Mrs C. J. Thamm after a few weeks visit with her parents, left for her home in Brooklyn yesterday.

Profs. W. J. Dibble, of Wetmore and S. S. Crocker of Morrisons, were callers at this office Tuesday.

Ex County Superintendent Campbell of Kane was an interested attendant at the Institute this week.

Dr McCoy spent last week in Buffalo undergoing a surgical operation on his nose, returning home Saturday.

Editor McClellan of the Mt Jewett *Herald* was in town this week taking snapshots of the school ma'ams.

Mr Lenox, president of the board of school directors of Lafayette township was a genial caller on Thursday.

Hon W. H. Short and wife of Warren are visiting their daughter who is the wife of the principle of our school.

Chairman L. B. Clark and Hon H. H. North, of Bradford and George Griffiths of Kane were at the hub Tuesday night.

The nimblest pen of Potter with their clerk attended the County Commissioners Convention at Pottsville during the week.

J. M. McElroy returned from Coudersport on Tuesday looking as though he had enjoyed his visit to the prohibition metropolis.

Miss L. A. Phoenix, Miss Alida Foster of Degolia, accompanied by Gus Doyle made the MINER office a pleasant call on Wednesday.

Com. Thomas Hungiville started for Pottsville Monday to attend the State Convention of County Commissioners held there this week.

F. S. Stanford of Bradford, A. W. Hamm and H. Ricketts, of Kane, and E. C. Papworth were guests of the Chautauqua during the week.

A. M. Marsh of Hazel hurst who has been attending the teachers institute was a pleasant caller Thursday. Mr Marsh has been a teacher for 22 years.

Prof. Edward Eldred of Bradford pulled our latch string on Thursday. The Prof. is very much interested in educational matters, besides being an interesting talker.

Mr and Mrs Lynch and Miss Nellie Newell of Chaffee were in town Friday last to attend the Lotus Club. Mr Lewis spoke in the highest terms of the entertainment.

Clarence Backer of the Smethport Extract Co. starts for Boston and other eastern cities, to be gone for some time on business relating to their immense works in this place.

Herman Tull was very much impressed with Schubert's Symphony while at Port Allegany. In fact so much so that he returned on Sunday to imbibe some more of the sweet strains.

William Dunbar, of Sugar Valley, made us a pleasant call last Friday. He is one of the jolliest gentlemen in the world. Our only regret is that he votes the Democrat ticket.

F. M. Kerns, Dr Chadwick, Dr Frank Wright, Geo. Fagush and L. W. Mason went to Bradford Friday night to enjoy a woodchuck feast. We learn they had a most enjoyable time.

H. W. Rubin and family, A. J. Wharshafsky and H. Freeman were in Bradford Tuesday and Wednesday, returning home Thursday morning after attending the fast of the atonement.

Harry I. Cooper, representing the Edinboro Publishing Company, called upon us last Tuesday. Mr Cooper is a very pleasant young man to meet and well up in his line of business. He had business at the Institute.

Harry and Ross Knapp, former employees of this office departed for Rochester Tuesday morning. Harry will work on the *Chronicle Democrat* of that city. The best wishes of the MINER will follow them that their new venture will be a success.

Autumn Arbor Day.

The Superintendent of Public Instruction has issued a proclamation designating Friday, October 19 to be observed in the public schools as Autumn Arbor-day. "Numerous and cogent are the celebrations of Arbor day in all the public schools," says the Superintendent. "And since very many of the rural schools close before the two days appointed as Arbor-days in the spring of the year, it is wise to perpetuate the custom of celebrating an Arbor-day in the fall. The Department of Public Instruction, therefore, recommends the observance of Friday October 19, as Autumn Arbor-day, and earnestly urges teachers and superintendents to adopt a suitable programme of exercises, including the planting of one or more trees."

Kittridge Opera House, Oct. 16.

The American favorites, Belle Farris and Claude Denslow supported by the Denslow Comedy Company in Thos. Taylor's great play entitled "A Ticket of Leave." Prices 15, 25 and 35 cents. Seats now on sale.

When so many people are taking and deriving benefit from Hood's Sarsaparilla, why don't you try it yourself? It will build you up. Hood's Sarsaparilla will make you strong.

Costiveness is the cause of the intolerable "bad breath" of multitudes. Dr. Henry Baxter's Mandrake Bitters remove the cause and prevent the evil, and cost only 25 cents.

TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.

One of the Most Interesting Gatherings Ever Held Here.

245 TEACHERS ENROLL THEIR NAMES.

The Hotels Filled to Overflowing with the County's Educators—They Capture the Town and are Happy—A Fine Corps of Instructors—Brief Report of the Proceedings.

On Monday last Smethport welcomed with open arms the twenty-eighth annual institute of McKean county teachers. Supt. W. P. Eckels called the first session to order in the court room at 2 p.m. The attendance is the largest ever known in this county, the first roll call showing two hundred forty-five members present.

The instructors provided for the occasion are Prof Arnold Thompson, of the University of Chicago, who lectured on pedagogical psychology, Prof Wm Most, of Edinboro, on drawing, Supt. J. M. Burkey, of Somerset Co., on general methods, and Supt. Johnson, of Union Co. on general management.

The work done by Prof Tompkins is of a very high order and it is a compliment to McKean county teachers to say that they comprehend and appreciate it. His talks on The Nature of the Teaching Process and on The Universal Aim in Teaching made deep and lasting impressions. Seldom does an institute hear such philosophical discussions expressed in so plain language. Teachers are all agreed, he says in substance, in wanting to get something practical, but they are not agreed as to the manner of getting it. One principle is more practical than a great number of devices. It is a mistake to oppose theory to practice. They are not two separate things, but merely two phases of the same fact. The man who has no theory about a matter has no thought about it. The idea that teaching is a mechanical process is founded on the erroneous belief that mind is one thing and knowledge another. This misconception of knowledge is at the bottom of all false methods. A pupil's mind is his knowledge. You cannot add anything to the mind any more than you can add something to an acorn and make it an oak. All that can be done is to supply the proper conditions and it will grow. The growth comes from the active principle within not from any passive reception of material. Every experience produced in the pupil's mind affects his whole life. It becomes a part of him. Hence the necessity of having teachers understand the value of the mental experiences they are trying to produce. This leads to the consideration of the universal aim in teaching. A teacher continues the professor, is never strictly professional until everything he does tends toward one universal aim. The fundamental assumption of the American people is, that the public schools shall prepare pupils to acquire material prosperity. We have not yet reached the conclusion that they have any other object. The majority of the people want their children taught to make money, others want theirs taught the superficial refinements of life, more to have them taught whatever will make them conspicuous. The school is influenced by a great many agencies. Before it can be run with perfect success it must have perfect agreement. The universal aim should be to teach whatever helps in living. That looks easy, but the question arises, What is it to live?" Answer this question and you have the comprehensive end that embraces all the lesser ones. All more life consists in objectifying his ideals. Everything exists in idea before it is made an objective reality. The pupil must be taught to form right ideals. Next he must feel their importance to him in order to realize his inner self and then he must endeavor to carry out his ideals to bring them into objective reality.

Prof Most's work in drawing fills a long-felt want and is both interesting and instructive. The fundamental in teaching drawing with him, is "the unfolding of truth by natural means." The object in teaching drawing, he says, is not the production of art. Drawing should be taught as writing and for the same purpose. A pupil should be taught to draw an object as well as to describe it. Every line, no matter how crude, represents some form, and in filling out such forms the imagination is developed. Prof Most is thoroughly conversant with his art while he interests.

The work of Supt Burkey has been of a general character chiefly on methods and devices for conducting school room work. His principal talks have been on Written Work and Practical Arithmetic, giving some very valuable suggestions along those lines. Supt Johnson's work has been of a similar character. His most effective talks were on Reading and Mathematical Geography. Both are first class men in their lines and are held in high esteem by the teachers.

The evening entertainments have been of a superior order. The miscellaneous program given by local talent Monday evening, though a trifle brief, highly entertained a large audience. The vocal solos of Mrs Reilly and Miss Buton were delightfully rendered and merited the liberal applause they received. Frank Hindman's lecture Tuesday evening on Compensation was well worth hearing, and the crowning event came Wednesday night, in the appearance of the Lotus Glee Club. The seating capacity of the court house was not sufficient to accommodate the large crowd many of whom had to stand up. Rarely does Smethport receive such a musical treat as Supt Eckels supplied it on this occasion. Nearly every number on the program was encored, the members of the club responding generously.

This is perhaps the best institute ever held in this county, in more senses than one. It is a noticeable fact that but few of the old land marks of years gone by are present this season. The teachers are more intelligent looking and better dressed than in former years. The day has gone by when "teacher" and "fossil" were synonymous terms. Of course there are still a few "school marms" and other school somethings, not quite "marms", whose occupation is visible as far as they are, but the species is fast becoming extinct. The instructor who faces a body of teachers to-day has to run the gauntlet of a pretty sharp criticism, and he is the exception who is not talking to a number of his equals. It is no bad indication that the deepest men are always most popular.

Attempted Suicide at the Grand Central

Frank McCabe and wife, of Mt. Alton, registered at the Central last Friday. On Saturday about noon Mrs. McCabe came to Mr Breneman and said she wished to go home, but had no money and was bent on walking. Mr. Breneman made an examination of the books and found that Mr. McCabe had paid the bills until after dinner. He told Mrs. McCabe to wait until train time and he would see that she got home alright. Mr. B. saw the husband who said he had money to pay his way. About three o'clock Mr. and Mrs. McCabe and three ladies were in the hotel parlor when Mr. B. heard a call and rushing into the parlor found the ladies struggling with Mrs. McCabe trying to wrest a bottle of laudanum from her grasp. Mr. B. said to her, "you are not going to make a fool of yourself by trying to commit suicide here in the parlor, are you? She answered "No." Mr. B. turned and left the room and had got about half way down the stairs when he heard a racket, and ran back into the room just in time to knock the bottle away from her mouth, after she had drunk the contents. Mr B. and the ladies carried her to a settee, asking Mr. McCabe to assist, but he made reply that he was used to that kind of work, and no excitement was necessary. Drs E. G. Brown and Burg Chadwick were called, and administered antidotes, and the couple departed for their home on the evening train. Undoubtedly things in that family are not what they should be.

A Warning to Parents.

The Brooklyn grand jury has made a presentment to court that must meet the hearty approval of every parent in the land, and at the same time be a revelation to many good people. It reads as follows: "The attention of the grand jury has been called to the fact that many young girls who are from seven to seventeen years of age, spend their evenings walking up and down the principal streets of the city meeting and sporting with boys and young men, whom, perhaps they have never seen before, and who are in no way of family acquaintance. Attention is called to the fact for the benefit of all parents, and especially to mothers, so that necessary parental control may be exercised, which we are sure will result in better morals, if not actually prevent crime." If this presentment had been made about Harrisburg it would have hit the nail on the head. On Saturday night a gentleman who stood at Third and Market streets noted for one minute by his watch the number of small girls who passed by on promenade. There were just forty-three, but this count was made at a time when the street was pretty well crowded. But the fact remains that the children were there unaccompanied by parents and the behavior of some of them was, to say the least, bold and rude. Their parents certainly could not have been aware of the behavior of their children on the public streets, but they certainly knew their daughters were absent from home and it is their duty to know where they are when they are not at home. A good many parents would no doubt be very much surprised if they knew the real condition of affairs regarding the behavior of their children on the street, and there would be a great deal of reform in the matter of leaving the home at night.—Harrisburg Telegraph.

This custom of allowing girls to promenade our streets at night without proper escorts is becoming too common and we advise a halt and hope that parents will heed the warning.

Women as Embalmers.

At the beginning of all things woman was created as the helpmate to man. She was placed by his side and by the Creator considered his equal. Through all the era of time she has steadily climbed the rough pathway of life faithful and enduring, meeting disappointments with an unwavering determination, and in many instances becoming the patient drudge for a miserable stipend that the earthly mission which heaven kindly bestowed upon her heritage might be fulfilled.

Mark her progress as she enters the different institutions of learning. We find her in the foremost ranks of nearly, if not every, known profession. Her untiring zeal and persistent effort has won the admiration of many, and she has proven herself to be possessed of a broad intellect, a calculating mind and dependent upon man for nothing.

Let us consider woman as an embalmer. In her short day has she not won honors? Does not her work compare favorably with those who have been in the field much longer? Follow her to the chamber of death, note the soft touch and tender care she shows in caring for the loved and to her sacred dead. Who can do this and then say she has no right in the profession?

Let the funeral director consider woman from a moral and social standpoint and he cannot but decide that if properly instructed in embalming her name will be an honor to himself and upbuilding to his business if permitted to be placed upon his list.

The time is not far distant when woman's work in the profession will be better known and appreciated, and her services required in preference to that of man in caring for the dead of her own sex. This is her chosen work, and despite opposition she stands to-day triumphant in the thought that the virtue lies not in the prize, but in the struggle to obtain it.

MRS F. A. CARTER,
Eldred, Pa. Embalmer

Court Proceedings.

Com vs Adolph Shetke, No. 64, sentenced to pay a fine of $50.00 and imprisonment for one year and six months in the Western Penitentiary.

No. 65 same as above.

Com vs John Benson. Fined ten dollars and costs of prosecution and stand committed until sentence is complied with.

Com vs Fred Fitch. Fined $500 costs of prosecution and imprisonment in jail five months.

Com vs Isaac Joseph and Ben Kelhstein, Prosecutor S. Alderman pay costs. After resting in jail over Sunday he settled the costs on Monday.

Com vs James Stanton. Court ordered his discharge and prosecutor, Daniel Acre pay half the costs and the defendant the other half.

Com vs Louis St Germain, for non support. Court orders that defendant pay $3 a week for support of his family, and is released on his own recognizance in the sum of $500, conditioned that he comply with the order and appear in his own proper person at the next court of quarter sessions.

Com vs Thomas Donegan. Not guilty and prosecutor Michael Bonanci, pay costs.

Com vs Frankie Bigler. Nolle pros.

Com vs Frank Fitch. Motion for discharge granted.

Com vs D. S. Ward. Same as above.

Com vs Pat Freel. Indictment quashed.

Com vs Jerry McCarty. Discharged and county pay costs.

Com vs Diana Furrows. Discharged and county pay costs.

Com vs Frank Connelly. Discharged for non appearance of prosecutor, Joseph Whittaker. Whittaker pay costs.

Com vs Thomas Hearst. Discharged for non appearance of prosecutrix, Nancy Rose. Prosecutrix pay costs.

Com vs James O'Connors. Proceedings quashed and F. M. Wheeler for costs.

Com vs George Black. Proceedings quashed and Ada Green for costs.

Com vs John Rice. Proceedings quashed and Bridget Rice for costs.

Com vs Byron Acre. Recognizance forfeited for non appearance of prosecutor.

John E. Mullin appointed jury commissioner in place of D. P. Keefe resigned.

Com vs Pat Ducey and Arthur White. Prosecutor, Dan McGregor, for costs.

Com vs Jerry McCarty. Agnes McCarty for costs.

Com vs S. I. Byham. Wm J. Hunderson pay costs.

Com vs Elizabeth and William Dougherty. Prosecutor, Michael Dougherty, pay costs.

Com vs W. H. Malick. Prosecutor, J. F. Daily, pay costs.

Com vs Thomas Hearst. Prosecutor, Nancy Rose, pay costs.

Obituary.

A. D. Green died at his home in Coudersport, of typhoid fever, on Thursday a.m., at 2 o'clock. Mr Green was a young man without an enemy as far as known, and was respected by all who knew him for his uprightness and business integrity. The funeral was held at the Methodist Church. The Odd Fellows went to the residence and held their services, and conducted the remains to the church, where Rev R. T. Guernsey, pastor of the Baptist Church, officiated. After the services the Masonic fraternity took charge of the remains and conveyed them to the cemetery, where the solemn and impressive burial service of the order was held. The remains were followed to the grave by a large concourse of friends, all anxious to pay the last tribute of respect to their departed friend. The deceased was born in Hebron, Potter County, Pa., died at the age of 37 years and 6 months, was a member of the Masonic and Odd Fellow fraternities and when taken sick was extensively engaged in lumbering on the Cross Forks, in Potter Co.

AROUND THE COUNTY.

Interesting News from Various Localities Picked up by Our Regular Correspondents.

PORT ALLEGANY.

The Oaks of Smethport came over the hill Saturday afternoon last and crossed bats with our local team. Dean Stevens, of Coudersport, was chosen umpire, and performed the duties of the position in an impartial manner, so far as the game went, which was wound up at the 6th inning, owing to the darkness, the score being 4 to 7, in favor of the Oaks, who upon their arrival in town, freely offered a wager of $25 oo that they would "shut out" the home team. Luckily for them, no one took the bet, and had the game been called at an earlier hour it is very doubtful in regard to the result of the game. It was a noticeable fact, however, that our local pitcher, Page, struck out five men to Tull's one, and only for a wild throw and a muffed ball by the Ports the Oaks would have returned to the Capitol City, a defeated team.

The wedding bells rang joyfully on Wednesday, 3rd inst, it being the occasion of the marriage of Miss Nettie Hooker to Mr. Clayton Gallup. These estimable young people were born and raised in this place, and have friends by the score, who will join your scribe in wishing them years of happiness, health and prosperity. They returned from their wedding tour on Saturday p.m. last and were serenaded in the evening at the home of the bride's parents, on Broad St., by the Port Allegany Cornet Band.

Landlord C. S. King entertained the Schubert Symphony Club over Sunday. They left here Monday highly pleased with their treatment at this popular hostelry. "Chet" is up to all improvements, and has the happy faculty of making friends of all with whom he comes in contact. Besides all that, he knows how to "keep hotel."

The Port Allegany Cornet Band is progressing finely. The boys are purchasing new instruments of the Pullman Manufacture, which are certainly sweet toned. They are handling a fine grade of music with the greatest of ease, are being liberally supported by our citizens, and expect soon to become handsomely uniformed.

Our school ma'ams are spending the week in your city attending the Teacher's Institute. The Editor of the MINER should wear the famous "Red Necktie," as they are a charming group of ladies and we recommend them to his care.

The Schubert Symphony Club and Lady Quartette, of Chicago, gave one of their pleasing entertainments in the opera house last Saturday night, under the auspices of the Port Allegany Cornet Band.

The boys and girls, being let loose from school this week, are making the hills and valleys resound with their happy voices, and the squirrels are being robbed of their hoarded stores of hickory and chestnuts.

The genial J. S. Blackman, of Coudersport, was calling on an old schoolmate and friends in this city last week. He was accompanied by his charming wife.

Mr and Mrs O. L. Snyder, of Buffalo, were in town over Sunday, the guests of their parents, Mr and Mrs A. N. Lillibridge.

Bard Bros store is being treated to a new dressing of fresh paint, which greatly improves its appearance.

J. S. Wilkin, of Milwaukee, Wis. was visiting relatives and friends during the past week.

Miss Lou Bartle returned last week from an extended visit with friends in Potter Co.

Mr and Mrs R. H. Camp visited friends in Tioga Co. during the past week.

Mrs M. A. Lillibridge is visiting friends in Franklinville and Buffalo.

E. J. Dalrymple returned last week from a week's visit in N. Y. City.

MT. ALTON.

Mrs Abigail Hagadorn died Sunday morning at the residence of her son, Orlando, at Lafayette, having reached the advanced age of eighty six years. The funeral took place Tuesday afternoon after which the remains were interred in the Lafayette cemetery beside her husband, who preceded her to the grave five years ago. Among those who attended the funeral were Miss Jennie Hagadorn, of Buffalo, Emmet Hagadorn, of Buffalo, and Mrs Malone, of Salamanca, the two latter being former residents of Alton.

Joseph O'Connel, who has been in West Virginia some months, reached home on Monday in answer to a telegram announcing the death of his little daughter, Edith, which occured Friday morning, of spinal meningitis. The funeral took place Tuesday and the remains were interred in St. Bernard's Cemetery at Bradford. Many relatives and friends of Mr. and Mrs. O'Connel recompanied them on their sad mission. The pall bearers were Misses Fannie Beaumont, Anna Kevels, Anna Murray and Maud Stauffer.

The friends of Dr Ward, a former physician here, will regret to learn he is now located still farther away, having last week moved from Kandolph to Warren, Ohio.

J. W. Beacom, of Randolph, N. Y., was in town last week, the first he had been away from since his idleness.

Our fire company's fair which opened Monday evening is very interesting and is receiving good support.

Misses Hattie Fraley and Verna Hafner, of Smethport, are visiting here this week.

Mrs Wm Morey and daughter and Mrs Geo. Graff went to Bradford on Monday.

Mrs John O'Conner and daughter, Miss Ella, were in Bradford on Tuesday.

Oliver Emmons moved his family to Marshburg on Monday.

Mrs Mary Quinn is now convalescing from an illness of six weeks.

J. F. Lenox was in Bradford Tuesday.

COLEGROVE.

Mr and Mrs Bartlett and daughter, Katie, have returned from Mansfield where they have been visiting for the past two weeks.

Miss Blanche Davis, Miss Flora Mynard and Miss Maud Kay are the guests of Mrs J. Colegrove during Institute week.

C. A. Anderson went to Hornellsville Saturday morning to attend the Methodist conference.

Rev P. W. Mynard went to the Methodist conference at Hornellsville last week.

Mrs Herzog visited her daughter, Mrs. Anderson, the fore part of the week.

Miss Minnie Burdick has gone to Smethport to attend the school there.

Arnica & Oil Liniment is the best remedy known for stiff joints.

F. G. LINDHOLM & CO.

—NEW—

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

FLANNELS of all kinds.

BROADCLOTH in all the leading shades.

YARNS of all grades and colors.

UNDERWEAR in scarlet, natural wool and white for women, men and children—all sizes.

HATS AND CAPS—the latest for gents and boys.

MACKINTOSHES—For Ladies, Misses and Gentlemen.

SHOES—The line is complete and prices low. A full assortment of the Famous W. L. Douglas Shoes always on hand.

OUR STOCK OF GROCERIES is fresh and complete.

F. G. LINDHOLM & CO.

220 Main St., Smethport, Pa.

A Cork Sole Shoe That HAS a Cork Sole.

Cork running from toe through to Back of heel; Bench made; Good strong calf skin; Seal tops.

Yours for service. Every man who does not like Rubbers should wear this shoe. Every style and width.

PRICE $6.00.

Ladies' need point shoes heavy and light soles $3 and $4.

BLOODSWORTH & CO.,
Shoe Hustlers. Olean, N. Y.

SPRING IN BRADFORD!

What we recommend has been time-tested. You can depend upon it. For eighteen years we have studied the market to get the best for the least. We buy enough to get things down. We sell as we buy, below everybody.

RUBBER PAINT.

A ready-mixed paint with plenty of India rubber in it. A paint that 3 times outlasts common paint, and always looks new, smooth, glossy.

No weather affects it. We have tested it for 15 years. $1.50 per gal.

SWEET'S BABY CABS.

For 8 years these Cabs have controlled the trade of this section.

Mothers have tried them and talked about them till now most mothers use no other. Novelty springs, a new patent brake and handsome designs for them all.

125 Styles.

VOGT'S REFRIGERATORS.

Remarkably cheap, yet you or we can't tell why. They touch perfection in circulation, ventilation and economy. They are wonderfully easy to clean. Yet cost like the commonest ice boxes that some makers make.

SOME NEW THINGS.

Pure aluminum is now being used for cooking utensils by everyone who sees it. Premier Egg Cups form a new way of cooking eggs. A new practical washing machine. New Bissell carpet sweepers, made in Vermillion wood.

CHAMBER SETS, CHINA, GLASSWARE, SILVERWARE, KITCHEN WARE,

HARDWARE, MILL SUPPLIES, STEAM FITTINGS, OIL WELL SUPPLIES, TOOLS, ALL KINDS.

Nowhere so plentiful—Nowhere so cheap,

—AS AT—

L. EMERY, JR., & CO.,

EMERY & WEAVER.

43–45 Main St. Bradford, Pa.

MONEY! MONEY! MONEY! SAVED AT THE



LUMBER YARD!

By HOLMES & GILFILLAN, Smethport, Pa.

Washington Red Cedar

Pine and Hemlock--Very best



Flooring, lath, ceiling, siding, windows, doors, mouldings of every description; anything furnished in the building line.

CALL! and see their stock. 10 car loads of furnishing stock just received; more coming daily. Their stock will please you. Mail orders promptly shipped.

J. G. WILLIAMS

FRESH & SMOKED MEATS,

POULTRY and OYSTERS,

Groceries & Provisions,

Canned Goods, &c

The public are invited to make a careful inspection of my stock and prices.

J. G. WILLIAMS.

Main St., above Grand Central. SMETHPORT, PA



NEW YORK WEEKLY TRIBUNE

AND

The McKean County Miner,

ONE YEAR,

One Dollar and Fifty Cents.

Address all Orders to the Miner.

Complexion Preserved
DR. HEBRA'S
VIOLA CREAM



Removes Freckles, Pimples, Liver Moles, Blackheads, Sunburn and Tan, and restores the skin to its original freshness, producing a clear and healthy complexion. Superior to all face preparations and perfectly harmless. At all druggists, or mailed for 50cts. Send for Circular.

VIOLA SKIN SOAP [illegible] Price 25 Cents.

G. C. BITTNER & CO., TOLEDO, O.

Nothing On Earth Will

MAKE HENS LAY

LIKE

Sheridan's Condition Powder!

KEEPS YOUR CHICKENS

Strong and Healthy. Prevents all Disease

Good for Moulting Hens

[illegible] If you can't get it send to us. Ask first. [illegible] The Best Poultry Paper [illegible] I. S. JOHNSON & CO. [illegible] Boston, Mass.

MONEY TO LOAN.

Loans made from $1,000 to $30,000 on Personal or Real Estate security. No publicity. [illegible] A Illinois Central Trust Company of Pa. 1530 Arch street Philadelphia, Penna.

FRAZER AXLE GREASE

BEST IN THE WORLD.

Its wearing qualities are unsurpassed, actually outlasting two boxes of any other brand. [illegible] FOR SALE BY DEALERS GENERALLY.

YELLOW



Are a symptom of Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Constipation, Biliousness, Liver Complaint.

DR. BAXTER'S MANDRAKE

BITTERS

will cure the disease and remove yellowness from skin and eyes. Warranted to cure. Sold everywhere at 25 cts. per bottle

For Sale by H. C. Wells.

GO TO

ROONEY'S MARKET

Wholesale and Retail

—FOR A—

Nice Piece of Meat

Fresh, Salt or Smoked.

—FOR—

FRESH & SALT FISH

—AND FOR ALL—

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

I will also pay the highest price for

STOCK AND HIDES.

CALL AND SATISFY YOURSELF. Nearly opposite Catholic church.

J. F. ROONEY

BROWNELL BROS,

SMETHPORT, PA.,

Announce to the people of Smethport and vicinity that their stock is now complete and embraces many

Novelties in Every Department,

Designed for the

EVERY-DAY-TRADE.



We are sole agents of the above Suspenders.

OUR EPICUREAN DEPARTMENT is supplied with all the leading brands of Canned and Bottled Good, including fruits, vegetables, meats soups, etc.

OUR DRY GOODS DEPARTMENT embraces all the latest fabrics in Dress Goods, White Goods, Table Linens, Damasks, &c

OUR SHOE DEPARTMENT cannot be beat. Fine Shoes for Ladies' Misses' and Children's wear. Also Men's Youths' and Boys' Boots and Shoes of every description.

We have also in stock a full line of Hats and Caps, Gents' Furnishing Goods, Gloves and Mittens.

Groceries and Provisions and the Best Brands of Flour in the Market

FIRST IN AUTUMN SELECTIONS.

Fall Stocks being received and opened for the trade

NEW GOODS AT LOWER PRICES.

New Dress Serges and Dress Goods of latest patterns, Ginghams, Calicos, Muslins &c.

Hosiery of the latest styles, and warranted Fast Colors

Underwear of many varieties. Toweling, Towels, Tabling and Napkins.

Millinery: New Sailors and other articles, the first of the season, and at prices to suit the times.

MRS. T. D. NASH.

Smethport, Pa., Aug. 30, 1894.

HARRISON SPEAKS.

Short and Pointed Talk on the Tariff Question.

A LOSS WITHOUT COMPENSATION.

We Are at the Bottom of the Well, and Might Get Out Even Now if There Was Not Danger from Above, but the Democrats Insist That if They Have Their Way They Will Sink Us Deeper. The Remedy is a Big Republican Victory This Year.

In opening the campaign in Indiana as president of a meeting at which the principal speaker was Governor McKinley of Ohio, ex President Harrison made a short speech that is full of good points. He said:

My fellow citizens: The delightful duty has been assigned to me by the state central committee of the Republican party of Indiana [illegible] I am to be its chairman not its speaker and I congratulate you on that fact. I notice in the audience here today with great satisfaction the presence of many of our older fellow citizens. The old men are fond of talking of the good old times, but to the times to which they looked back to with so much delight the process of nature and of providence have covered the things that were hard and brought out in the memory those things that were sweet and pleasant. But the [illegible] however are not good old times but very young good times.

VERY YOUNG HARD TIMES.

So young that only the unweaned babes have no memory of them. Only two years ago this country was not only the most prosperous country in the world for that it has been before—but it stood upon the highest pinnacle of prosperity that it had ever before attained. This is not the verdict of politics; it is the verdict of the commercial reporter; it is the expressed opinion of those men who make a profession of studying business conditions. The last two years have been years of distress and disaster.

The great national losses like those of the civil war have sometimes their adequate compensation. Great as was the cost of the war for the Union we feel that it was adequately compensated in the added glory that was given to the flag and in the added security that was given to our civil institutions and the unity of the nation. But the losses of the last two years have no such compensating thought. There is no good to be gotten out of them (laughter) except for guidance. They seem to have been of a retributive nature like the swamp into which a traveler has unwarily driven that has no ameliorating suggestion except as they teach him to keep on the foot hills and [illegible] the roads that are on the hill tops. We are told that the rich were getting richer and the poor poorer and we [illegible] that imaginary ill our political opponents have brought in a time when everybody is getting poorer.

I think I remember to have heard once of an inscription upon a tombstone that ran something like this: "I was well; I thought to be better; I took medicine and here I lie." (Laughter and applause.) Our Democratic friends have passed the tariff bill that is approved so far as I can learn by six Democratic senators and by nobody else. (Laughter.) We hear of a little coterie of senators whose names I could not mention perhaps, for they have not been well identified, but the number has generally been fixed at a round half dozen who dictated what the tariff bill should be and they are pleased with it and nobody else.

CONDEMNED BY ALL.

Mr Cleveland has repudiated it and has declared that it involves perfidy and dishonor, that it was so shameful in its character and in the influences that produced it that he would not even put his name to it. All of the leading Democratic papers in the country have condemned it, both of the old stalwart variety and of the mugwump variety. The Democratic chairman of the ways and means committee had condemned it and the entire Democratic majority in the house of representatives. Now that is a great misfortune. It is a misfortune that the Democratic party was not able to evolve a tariff that that party would accept as a solution. But it is not a settlement of the tariff question. But is not accepted as a settlement. In the very nature of things a bill thus passed and thus characterized cannot be a settlement.

If we could have been told by our Democratic friends that we were at the bottom of the well, dark and dismal as it is, we would have begun to look up to see whether we could find a star of hope; we would have begun to [illegible] and try to build some scaffold by which we might climb out. But we are told that there are lower depths yet in store for us. And so this country is to be held in a state of suspense until these questions are ended, and it can be ended in just one way and that is by overwhelming Republican victories in November.

ASSURANCE IN VOTES.

When New York gives Levi P. Morton 75,000 majority and Indiana her state ticket by 30,000 and Illinois and [illegible] those states that have wavered fall again into line and the next congress is Republican there will be assurance that we have found the end of this disastrous condition. (Cheers.) I think the Ohio Democrats the other day declared that all these disasters of which we speak came upon the country under the McKinley bill. Well to be sure the McKinley bill was a law until the 28th day of August when the German bill was passed, but it was a law only in name. It had been arrested. We were listening from day to day to prophecies that in two weeks or three or four it would be repealed. It was not a law in the sense that any merchant or manufacturer could act upon it. It was dead in substance, though alive on the statute books. Why sir, it would be just as reasonable to complain of a man who had been seized, handcuffed and locked up in a cell for not supporting his family as to complain that the McKinley bill did not give prosperity during this period of suspense.

"And then we are told that under the McKinley bill the price of wool went down—and that since it has been made free it is going up; that sugar on the free list was higher than sugar with a 40 per cent duty and all this notwithstanding the old Democratic doctrine that duty has always added to the cost of domestic articles."

In various parts of Pennsylvania where Populist organizations have been effected with Democratic managers at the head of them the policy has been to nominate Republicans, or a majority of Republicans, in most cases well known farmers, for the county offices, as well as for congress. The object of this plan ought to be too apparent to fool any one, and it doubtless will be. The Democrats who are organizing branch Populist parties in Pennsylvania have only one object in the organization and in the selection of Republican farmers as the candidates of the Populist parties. They hope thereby to attract from the Republican candidates the votes that are wasted on the Populist candidates and thereby help the Democratic ticket. Pennsylvania farmers will be tempted in this way in many parts of the state this year, but they should not be fooled into a loss of their votes. The trick is too bold to fool Pennsylvania farmers, and they will resent the insult to their intelligence by leaving the Populist party and its candidates severely alone.

It may be argued that the lower wages to be earned under free trade will go further in purchases, and that the working man will gain as a consumer all, and, more than all, he loses as a producer. First of all, if free trade means for him no employment at all, his wages will not go far in buying even Manchester cotton and German hardware. If these things are to come in like a flood they will cease to be made at home in the same quantities, and many of those who are now making them will be thrown out of work. Their free trade friends will thus have given some of our workmen time to meditate on the maxim: "Buy in the cheapest market and sell in the dearest." They will soon see that the cheapest market offers no great advantage for buying when you have nothing to buy with.

BUT DON'T STOP WORKING.

Following the defeat of his candidate, Mr. McAleer, for renomination as the Democratic candidate for congress in the Third district last week, Mr Singerly, the Democratic candidate for governor, issued an address to the state Democrats as follows:

"The action of the Democrats who controlled the convention in the Third district yesterday, it may as well be confessed now as sixty days hence, will thoroughly demoralize, dishearten and defeat Democratic effort to poll a full vote in this city in November. This district was the key to the situation in Philadelphia, and Democrats throughout the state are entitled to a candid admission of the failure of the organization here to bring about harmonious action and the necessary consequences of failure.

"From this time forth the canvass should be waged throughout the state with a view to the election of as many congressmen, senators, representatives and county officials as possible without special effort for the state ticket. Effort should be concentrated at those points where it may prove effectual. The state ticket has been doomed by the practical abandonment of organized action in Philadelphia, where 100,000 Democrats have allowed themselves to be handcuffed and delivered into the control of a few contemptible ringsters, roosters and ruffians."

This practically means that Mr Singerly has withdrawn from the head of the Democratic ticket and that he means to have nothing more to do with the campaign.

Republicans however, should not take too much for granted and run the risk of suffering thereby. The general effort started all over the state several weeks ago to conduct this campaign from a Republican standpoint as though there were dangers of defeat, should be continued to the end. There should be no cessation of the efforts to poll every vote of the Republican party and every vote of that great army of dissatisfied former Democrats for the Republican candidates who are upholding in this contest the cause of protection to American workmen. The greater the Republican majority in Pennsylvania this year the surer will it be that no more efforts will be made to pauperize the labor of the country.

Let the opposition act as it will, but there should be no let up to Republican effort and while it cannot be doubted that the indications for a remarkably large Republican majority are increasing all of the time that is all the greater reason why Republican effort should continue until the last vote is polled. Much is expected of Pennsylvania. Let her continue her record for warranting the expectations of those who always depend upon her to lead in any cause that is a good one. It is not a question of Mr Singerly now any more than it was in the beginning but of the policy of the party he represents and that fact should be borne in mind to the end no matter what disturbances occur within the ranks of the supporters of President Cleveland and the poverty producing policy of his administration.

CLEVELAND ADMITS IT.

A favorite argument of the few Pennsylvanians who continue to advocate the policy of the Democratic party is to claim that the hard times that have existed during the time that the present Democratic administration has been in power were a legacy from President Harrison's administration. There are numerous good arguments well known with every observant man against this [illegible] but one of the best was presented by Congressman Babcock, of Wisconsin, in a speech in congress in which he quoted from the message of President Cleveland to congress on Aug. 7 [illegible] to prove that the Republican party left no such legacy when it went out of power for a brief season. Mr Babcock said:

President Cleveland's message convening congress in extra session Aug. 7 1893 states that financial distrust and fear have sprung up on every side and boldly. We [illegible] The opening sentence of his message is as follows:

[illegible]

The Republicans believe just what the president has said in his message. Business assurance, safe investment abundant promise, but it was all changed suddenly when the people discovered the power they had placed in the hands of the Democrats.

[illegible] to trade since the inauguration of President Cleveland. [illegible] be added about one hundred millions of a deficit in the national finances and fifty millions of bonds issued to carry on the government. If the results of the new tariff bill should prove to be all that its friends have claimed for it, it will have taken one thousand million dollars each year of the remainder of President Cleveland's term in order to place the government and the people in as good condition financially as they were on the 8th day of November 1892 when President Cleveland was elected. This is more than any Democratic administration has accomplished.

The Democrats were in power fifty six years previous to the present term of Mr Cleveland. For that whole period the balance of trade was against us to the amount of 1,130,000,000. Two thousand years of Democratic rule would not bring back to us the loss sustained during this period.

From 1874 to 1894 there never was a deficit in the treasury, but on June 30, 1894 under the management of the present administration a real deficit did occur.

Wherever General Hastings and his associates have visited thus far in the campaign they have been warmly welcomed and the crowds that have turned out to hear a discussion of the issue of the campaign have been remarkably large. A feature of all the meetings thus far has been the attendance of many workingmen who have heretofore voted the Democratic ticket. Close observers who have been present at the meetings give some indication of what may be expected by the statement that whenever the policy of protection has been praised and the policy of free trade denounced none have been more free in applauding the one and crying down the other than the workingmen who have been present at the meetings. The Republican party never was afraid to trust the settlement of any issue to the workingmen, and it has no fear this year.

MR SINGERLY AS A PROPHET.

Mr Singerly who so unceremoniously retired himself from the head of the Democratic ticket after the defeat his candidate, McAleer, suffered in the Third congressional district ought to have shown as much foresight before the defeat of McAleer as he did when he learned of the election of Cleveland in 1892, and immediately thereafter predicted that an end to the work of raising wages had come. On Nov 10 1892 a few days after the election of President Cleveland the second time Mr Singerly said in his paper, the Philadelphia Record as follows:

"NO NO NO MORE RISE IN WAGES."

Mr Singerly seems to have understood immediately what the result of the 1892 election meant and how well he understood is shown by the conditions since that time. There has indeed been no "rise" in wages since that time, but there have been plenty of reductions.

The quotation, here presented, that means so much and proves so conclusively that Mr Singerly advocates free trade with a thorough understanding of the fact that the election of a president and a congress favoring free trade means no more increase of wages, can be found in any file of The Record of November 10, 1892.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND ought to feel better. He is now in as good a position in New York as Mr. Harrity is in Pennsylvania with Commodore Singerly as the Democratic candidate for governor.

MR. SINGERLY has become a candidate again, but after the November vote is counted he will be well over the habit.

DIRECT FROM LONDON.

Singerly Runs for the Sake of Mr. Cleveland.

JOHN RUSSELL YOUNG ON THE ISSUE

The Talented Writer and Ex Minister to China Discusses the Pennsylvania Situation—He Points Out Why the Personality of Mr Singerly Is Not a Factor, and Gives Good Reasons for the Showing for the Republican Ticket That Will be Made in Philadelphia and Pennsylvania at the Coming Election.

John Russell Young, writing in the Philadelphia Star, and discussing the Pennsylvania campaign, sizes it up so well that we reproduce a portion of it here as good reading. He says:

The London Times announces on the authority of its American correspondent that Mr Singerly runs as the Democratic candidate for the governorship at the request of Mr Cleveland.

This is a gratifying announcement. It shows the importance Mr. Cleveland attaches to Pennsylvania. It removes the personality of Mr Singerly from the campaign. We are not to vote upon the governorship but upon the policy of President Cleveland.

The country in going from Harrison to Cleveland passed from the most prosperous into the most disastrous episode of its history. Read the last message of President Harrison, its marvelous summing up of the nation's resources and prosperity and its analysis of the causes and compare it with the dreary months that have supervened. The Cleveland government began with a cabinet which was a caricature upon representative institutions, which represented nothing but the needs of corporations, the solid south and the whims of personal friendship. There was no seat at that council table for any representative northern Democrat, for any leader who had borne the brunt of Democracy. The statesmanship in the cabinet rested with the south. The country has been governed by the south.

Thus equipped with a secretary of state who had been floating between a Populist and a Republican nomination until Mr Cleveland caught him on the wing, we have had a policy of tyranny, caprice, failure and experiment.

For the first time in our history the American flag floating in honor has been hauled down in contumely and shame. This was the lesson of Hawaii.

For the first time in our history an American compact with a friendly trusting people who confided in our justice, was broken. This is the lesson of Samoa.

For the first time in our history an American secretary of the treasury publicly discredited American credit. This is the lesson of Mr Carlisle's declaration in favor of paying our treasury notes in silver.

For the first time in our history an American president has subordinated the finance of the country to the dictation of the Bank of England. This is the lesson of the silver legislation.

For the first time in our history an American president has permitted a public measure to become a law which taxed every dinner table and every nursery for the benefit of an alien corporation. This is the lesson of the sugar trust.

The scandal of the sugar trust stands out as the most infamous enactment since the Lecompton business which did so much to bring on the war. Under the sugar trust every pound of sugar is taxed for the benefit of a corporation. There has never been so wanton an outrage. It did not even pretend to be a measure of finance. The trust simply said to the Democratic administration: "We have control of American sugar. We can refine sugar cheaper than abroad and therefore by the natural laws of trade we can make some money. But we need sugar at a great deal of money. You must tax refined sugar from abroad and we will add the amount of the tax to our gains." It was done. The president mourns over it in his letter to Mr Wilson. But he saw the schedule before it was sent to congress. A word from him would have withdrawn it. His secretary of the treasury wrote it. And when the house responding to public indignation repealed it his secretary of the treasury wrote a letter which prevented the senate from assenting to the repeal.

It is trifling with common sense to suppose that this sugar infamy could have lived for an hour without Mr Cleveland's assent. One word from him, such a word as Jackson's as in regard to the bank or as Grant wrote when his own party friends were pressing inflation upon him—one word and it would have ended.

The sugar infamy is the work of the Cleveland administration—of a Democratic senate and house—and I must vote for the people.

Thus believing, there never was a time when it was more necessary for the Republicans to come earnestly together. All pique, differences of opinion, abrasions and disappointments must sink before the one duty of overthrowing the administration and restoring the party of liberty, prosperity, fraternity and union.

CONFIDENCE PRODUCER.

Following the [illegible] did Republican victory in Vermont [illegible] result of the election in Maine last week is well calculated to produce a renewal of that confidence for the future always felt when the Republican party which makes a business of running the government in the interests of the people of the United States is in power. The result of the several election in Pennsylvania last February with the result of the several other state elections held after that and the verdict of the people in Vermont and Maine may well be regarded as a renewed indication of the wisdom of Abraham Lincoln when he said "You can fool some of the people all of the time and all of the people some of the time, but you cannot fool all of the people all of the time."

A good number of the people were fooled in 1892, it is true but they don't appear backward about acknowledging it as far as heard from and as soon as they can be heard from. And this indication of the general desire to get back to the old conditions and put back the party that was in power before 1892 is bound to produce that confidence in the future that is so much needed to improve demoralized trade and give employment at decent wages to the great army of American workmen who have known such want in the past sixteen or eighteen months as was not known in this country before.

Unquestionably such a verdict of the people as comes from Vermont and Maine will be regarded by the manufacturer as an indication that there is to be a return all around to the party of protection to the home interests, and with confidence in such a result we may well expect a revival of prosperity such as even a reasonable expectation of Republican rule is bound to produce.

There is no danger or reason to fear that Pennsylvania will be found a laggard in the work of confidence producing when her vote is counted at the end of this campaign, unless it be from the danger of over confidence and the belief that no work is needed to make Pennsylvania's verdict indicate the great desire her people have to get the government of the country back into the hands of its friends.

Maine has furnished an additional reason for the work that is always necessary to get out the full vote, from which Republicans have nothing to fear. Pennsylvania ought to give at this time a greater majority in proportion to her vote than was given by the voters of Maine. This is a big job to undertake, but Pennsylvania is equal to it, and there ought to be a general effort in every part of the state to help the work along and place the Keystone state where she belongs, the leader in the good work of confidence producing.

MR. HILL don't know what he will do about it. If he hangs on long enough the people of New York will convince him that they knew what they were going to do about it even when he was in doubt.

PAY your taxes and advise your neighbor to pay his. The sooner the better.

THE SOUTH FAVORED.

Special Examiners Appointed in Confederate States.

LOCHREN MAKES AN APOLOGY.

He Says He Refused to Qualify Ex Rebel Surgeons Under a Misapprehension—A Sidelight on the Interior Department's Rulings.

Pension Commissioner Lochren [illegible] the appointment of an ex Confederate surgeon [illegible] who had served in the Confederate army were disqualified from serving as examiners of [illegible]

[illegible]

LOCHREN'S APOLOGY.

This the commissioner [illegible] with great alacrity [illegible] apologizing for having [illegible] letter, asserting that [illegible]

[illegible]

WAGES WAGES REDUCED.

The Philadelphia [illegible] under the German tariff law the wages of the American workingman are being and will continue to be reduced [illegible] to justify the fact by this statement, taken from its issue of Aug. [illegible]

Under the new tariff it will be a perfectly fair proposition to reduce wages precisely to the extent McKinleyism raised them.

This is in keeping of harmony with the statement [illegible]

[illegible]

Sailed the Seas 38 Years.

Capt. A. P. [illegible] of the schooner [illegible] sailed the seas and upon retiring from that calling was appointed by the U. S. government to superintend the lobster fisheries [illegible] for thirty-one years. In speaking of his experience, he says: "For several years I was greatly troubled with nervousness and a pain in the region of my heart. It was almost impossible for me to get rest and sleep. Physicians from New York to San Francisco did me no good, but Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine and New Heart Cure speedily and completely cured me. I owe my present and excellent health to them."

Buck len's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, and skin eruptions, and positively cures piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Frank R. Foster, Druggist.

RHEUMATISM CURED IN A DAY—"Mystic Cure" for Rheumatism and Neuralgia radically cures in 1 to 3 days. Its action upon the system is remarkable and mysterious. It removes at once the cause and the disease immediately disappears. The first dose greatly benefits. 75 cents. Sold by A. B. Armstrong, Druggist, Smethport.

English Spavin Liniment removes all hard, soft or calloused lumps and blemishes from horses, blood spavins, curbs, splints, sweeney, ring-bone, stifles, all swollen throats, coughs, etc. Save $50 by use of one bottle. Warranted the most wonderful blemish cure ever known. Sold by A. B. Armstrong, Druggist, Smethport, Pa.

It's just as easy to try One Minute Cough Cure as anything else. It's easier to cure a severe cold or cough with it. Let your next purchase for a cough be One Minute Cure. Better medicine, better result, better try it. Sold by A. B. Armstrong.

The Rose gardens and green houses in Bradford are for rent. These gardens are in excellent shape for raising vegetables for city market. The green houses are as near perfection as can be.

n16-tf H. F. BUNDY.

Itch on human and horses and all animals cured in 30 minutes by Wolford's Sanitary Lotion. This never fails. Sold by A. B. Armstrong, druggist, Smethport, Pa.

Advertise in the MINER. It pays.

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CAN I OBTAIN A PATENT? For a prompt answer and an honest opinion write to MUNN & CO., who have had nearly fifty years' experience in the patent business. Communications strictly confidential. A Handbook of Information concerning Patents and how to obtain them sent free. Also a catalogue of mechanical and scientific books sent free. Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive special notice in the Scientific American, and thus are brought widely before the public without cost to the inventor. This splendid paper, issued weekly, elegantly illustrated, has by far the largest circulation of any scientific work in the world. $3 a year. Specimen copies sent free. Building Edition, monthly, $2.50 a year. Single copies, 25 cents. Every number contains beautiful plates, in colors, and photographs of new houses, with plans, enabling builders to show the latest designs and secure contracts. Address MUNN & CO., NEW YORK, 361 BROADWAY.

IVORY SOAP

IVORY

IT FLOATS

BEST FOR SHIRTS.

THE PROCTER & GAMBLE CO. CIN'TI.

PALMER & THOMPSON,

Livery, Feed and Sale

STABLES.

[illegible] Equipped and [illegible] Livery Establishment in McKean county.

Prompt attention to orders by wire

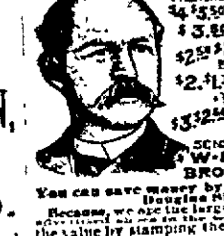
BICYCLES!

The Ellerton at $75, $80 and $85, according to terms and equipments, is the best medium-priced wheel on the market. It has high frame and is up to date. Weighs 28 pounds. The Cleveland, price $100 formerly $160. The bargain of bargains, but don't forget our old reliable standby, THE RAMBLER.

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$3 SHOE IS THE BEST. NO SQUEAKING.



$5. CORDOVAN, FRENCH & ENAMELLED CALF.
$4. $3.50 FINE CALF & KANGAROO.
$3.50 POLICE, 3 SOLES.
$2.50 $2. WORKINGMENS EXTRA FINE.
$2. $1.75 BOYS' SCHOOL SHOES.
LADIES.
$3. $2.50 $2. $1.75 BEST DONGOLA.
SEND FOR CATALOGUE
W. L. DOUGLAS,
BROCKTON, MASS.

You can save money by purchasing W. L. Douglas Shoes,

Because, we are the largest manufacturers of advertised shoes in the world, and guarantee the value by stamping the name and price on the bottom, which protects you against high prices and the middleman's profits. Our shoes equal custom work in style, easy fitting and wearing qualities. We have them sold everywhere at lower prices for the value given than any other make. Take no substitute. If your dealer cannot supply you, we can. Sold by

F. G. LINDHOLM & CO.

THURSDAY, NOV. 1st, 1894.

ONE DAY ONLY, EACH VISIT.

FREE EYE EXAMINATION.



There is no safer way or more expert method of obtaining proper relief for overstrained and defective eyesight [illegible] ELLIOTT HOUSEWORTH, the eye specialist. The happy results from correctly fitted glasses are [illegible] All glasses guaranteed.

ELLIOTT HOUSEWORTH, of Philadelphia,

SPECIALIST ON THE EYE.

AT THE STORE OF M. T. ARMSTRONG, JEWELLER, MAIN ST. SMETHPORT, PA.

H. W. RUBIN & CO.

(AT THE OLD STAND)

ARE NOW READY TO SHOW THE PUBLIC A COMPLETE LINE OF

SPRING CLOTHING SPRING

CONSISTING OF

Men's, Boys' and Children's Suits

OF THE LATEST PATTERNS AND STYLES.

Prices are as LOW as they can be bought in the City, while the quality is GUARANTEED. Money refunded if not as represented.

Also carry in our MERCHANT TAILORING Department the most complete stock of Foreign and Domestic Goods.

A PERFECT FIT GUARANTEED AT ALL TIMES!
SUITS MADE UP ON SHORT NOTICE!

We carry a FULL LINE of Gents' Furnishing Goods, Men's Shoes, &c.

AT THE OPERA HOUSE STORE

WE CARRY A FULL LINE OF

READY-MADE CLOTHING DRY GOODS LADIES AND CHILDREN'S SHOES, &c.



V. KLAPPENBACH,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

Opposite Billiard Room,

Main Street, Smethport, Pa.,

Keeps an assortment of English and French Goods on hand from which to select. Suits will be made upon the latest and most approved styles, and entire satisfaction guaranteed.

Boys suits to order, from $3.50 to $5 and up, including extra pair pants. Gents' fine Suits from $12 to $17 and up. Gents' fine Pants to order for $3.50 and up. Give me a call and select your goods and leave your measure.

V. Klappenbach.

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SPECHT & SASSE

We have a large stock of the latest designs in furniture and we are able to offer some very attractive bargains. If you want a single piece of furniture or an outfit for your home, it will pay you to see our store

DON'T FAIL TO CALL

before making a purchase elsewhere

Undertaking in all its branches a specialty.

Corner of Main and Union Streets. SMETHPORT, PA.

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P. D. HOPKINS,

Corner Mill and Mechanic Streets,

Where can be found a full line of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, BOOTS, SHOES, &c

OUR FLOUR is just elegant try it.

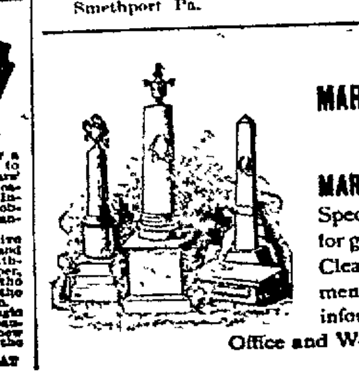
We are pleased to inform you that we shall hereafter sell BURKE'S DRAGOON TEAS, the finest ever brought the American Continent.

Buy of us to day and you will to morrow.

Remember we are agents for the Clothing House, of G. W. Simmons & Co. Boston, Mass. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.

P. D. HOPKINS.

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W. H. PRENTISS, PROPRIETOR.

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MARBLE, GRANITE and CEMETERY WORK.

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Office and Works on Water St., Smethport, Pa.

TRAVELER'S GUIDE.

TIME TABLE WESTERN NEW YORK PENNSYLVANIA

In effect July 8, 1894

Trains leave Smethport for Larrabee [illegible] Olean, Bradford, Rochester and Buffalo as follows:

BUFFALO EXPRESS [illegible]
BUFFALO MAIL [illegible]

[illegible]

CLERMONT MAIL [illegible]
CLERMONT [illegible]
LOCAL [illegible]

[illegible]

J. A. FELLOWS, Gen'l Pass. Agt.

Bradford, Bordell and Kinzua R. R. Co.

Direct lines between Bradford, Kinzua [illegible]

TIME TABLE IN EFFECT MAY [illegible]

WESTWARD

	STATIONS	
[illegible]	Bradford	[illegible]
[illegible]	Kinzua Junction	[illegible]
[illegible]	Aiken	[illegible]
[illegible]	Davis	[illegible]
[illegible]	Simpson	[illegible]
[illegible]	Crosby	[illegible]
[illegible]	Smethport	[illegible]
[illegible]	Mt. Jewett	[illegible]
[illegible]	Kane	[illegible]
[illegible]	Curtis	[illegible]
[illegible]	Spring Creek	[illegible]
[illegible]	Sheffield	[illegible]
[illegible]	Watson	[illegible]
[illegible]	Marionville	[illegible]
[illegible]	Clarendon	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Parker	[illegible]
[illegible]	Petrolia	[illegible]
[illegible]	Karns	[illegible]
[illegible]	Millerstown	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Allegheny	[illegible]

JNO. C. McKENNA Superintendent.

Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh Railway

THE SHORT LINE

On and after June 17 1894, passenger trains [illegible] Buffalo, Rochester, [illegible] Bradford and Mt. Jewett [illegible] as follows:

LEAVE BRADFORD—EAST BOUND

[illegible]

LEAVE MT. JEWETT—SOUTH BOUND

[illegible]

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

PHILADELPHIA & ERIE DIVISION TIME TABLE. In effect [illegible]

TRAINS LEAVE EMPORIUM JUNCTION EASTWARD.

[illegible]

WESTWARD.

[illegible]

THROUGH TRAINS [illegible] FROM THE EAST AND [illegible]

[illegible]

JOHNSONBURG RAILROAD.

[illegible]

COUDERSPORT & PORT ALLEGANY R. R. Road Time Table, takes effect [illegible]

AR. EASTWARD			STATIONS	
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Coudersport	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Pine Creek Jc	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Hammond	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Fish basket	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Olmsted	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Mina	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Knowlton	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Roulette	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Burtville	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Coleman	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Port Allegany	[illegible]

PINE CREEK DIVISION

[illegible]	[illegible]	Coudersport	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Pine Creek Junction	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Fair Grounds	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Ladona	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Sweden Valley	[illegible]

Trains run on eastern standard time.

B. A. McCLURE, Supt.

BUFFALO & SUSQUEHANNA R. R. TIME TABLE.

Took effect Monday, Ju[illegible]

[illegible] STATIONS

[illegible]	[illegible]	Keating	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Cowley Junc	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Austin	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Costello	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Wharton	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Hull	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Cross Fork Jc	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Germania	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Galeton	[illegible]

H. Hitchcock, Train Master.

$40.00 PER WEEK

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WILLING WORKERS

of either sex, any age, in any part of the country, at the employment which we furnish. You need not be away from home over night. You can give your whole time to the work, or only your spare moments. As capital is not required you run no risk. We supply you with all that is needed. It will cost you nothing to try the business. Any one can do the work. Beginners make money from the start. Failure is unknown with our workers. Every hour you labor you can easily make a dollar. No one who is willing to work fails to make more money every day than can be made in three days at any ordinary employment. Send for free book containing the fullest information.

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